

1970-71

**DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL
AND HEALTH SERVICES**

**Annual
Departmental
Report**



1891-1900
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1911-1920

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HONG KONG
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
BY THE
DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
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CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 5
II. PUBLIC HEALTH	
Vital Statistics	6 - 12
Communicable Diseases	13 - 32
III. WORK OF THE HEALTH DIVISION	
Area Health Work	33
Tuberculosis	34 - 45
Social Hygiene Service	46 - 50
Port Health	51 - 52
District Midwifery Service	53 - 54
Maternal and Child Health Services	55 - 56
School Health Service	57
School Medical Service Board	58 - 59
Dental Service	60 - 62
Forensic Pathology	63
Government Laboratory	64 - 68
Medical and Health Department, Institute of Pathology	69 - 77
Industrial Health	78 - 84
Health Education	85

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
IV. WORK OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION	
General Remarks	86
Government Hospitals	87 - 109
Out-Patient Services	110 - 112
Specialist Services	113
Radiological Services	114 - 116
Ophthalmology	117 - 118
Pharmaceutical Service	119 - 120
Medical Social Work	121 - 125
Physiotherapy	126 - 129
Occupational Therapy	130 - 134
Orthopaedic and Prosthetic Appliances	135 - 137
Medical Examination Board	138
Hospital Maintenance and Supply	139 - 142
Auxiliary Medical Service	143 - 146
Registration of Medical Clinics	147 - 148
V. GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS	149 - 169
VI. DEVELOPMENT	
Forward Planning	170 - 172
Completed Projects	173 - 174
Projects under Construction	175 - 176
VII. TRAINING PROGRAMME	
Doctors	177 - 179
Dental Staff	180 - 182
Nursing Staff	183 - 189
Radiographers	190
Laboratory Technicians	191
Other Forms of Departmental Training	192
VIII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	193 - 195
IX. MAPS	
X. STATISTICAL APPENDIX	

I. INTRODUCTION

THE general health of the population continued to be good. Due to great advances in disease control the pattern of diseases is changing rapidly. Most of the communicable diseases which have been the major causes of mortality and morbidity in the past two decades have now been brought under control. Great improvement was particularly noticed in the control of infectious diseases affecting predominantly children. Due largely to the immunization campaigns the incidences of diphtheria, poliomyelitis and measles have remained at a low level. During the year there was no occurrence of any epidemic disease. Since the notification of the last case of cholera in October 1969, Hong Kong remained free from the disease throughout the year under review.

2. While tuberculosis remains the major cause of mortality among the communicable diseases, the Colony is facing increasing problems arising from non-communicable diseases. The major causes of death are cancer, heart and hypertensive diseases, pneumonia, cerebrovascular lesions and tuberculosis. The effects of industrialization and urbanization together with the ageing of a relatively young population have added problems for the care of the sick and the disabled.

3. The Development Programme of the Medical and Health Department has been making steady progress. Altogether there were 23 projects being planned or built for the improvement and expansion of health and medical facilities in the urban and rural areas at the end of the year. In October 1970 the Kowloon Hospital West Wing was completed, providing useful subsidiary accommodation for patients from Queen Elizabeth Hospital during convalescence as well as an acute Psychiatric unit and a paraplegic unit. In March 1971, the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre at Sai Ying Pun was opened. In addition to rehabilitation services the Centre also contains the Hong Kong psychiatric Centre and the Western Maternal and Child Health Centre. The Organ Transplant Unit and the new Maternity Ward at Queen Mary Hospital were completed during the year. Other projects in prog-

ress were the new Lai Chi Kok Hospital; the new vaccine institute at Pok Fu Lam; Kwai Chung North standard clinic and stage I, Kwai Chung South polyclinic; reprovisioning of the mortuary, virus laboratory and clinical pathology services and the construction of a new clinical building at Queen Mary Hospital; the Siu Lam Hospital for the mentally subnormal; and the construction of the Medical Department laundry. Planning was underway for many other Government projects including polyclinics for Kowloon East and Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung areas, and the specialist clinic at Hong Kong Island east.

4. There has been increasing use of the Department's services by members of the public and attendances at general out-patients and specialist out-patients clinics continued to increase. The number of patients admitted to and treated in Government hospitals has also shown an increase compared with the previous year. There is also greater appreciation of the value of personal health services, and attendances at maternal and child health centres and other health services continued to be satisfactory.

5. In the following pages are reviewed the state of the public health and the more important developments in the work of the Medical and Health Department, and of the major voluntary agencies which are in receipt of substantial subventions from Government funds for the support of their medical activities. Detailed information covering all aspects of these fields is to be found in the statistical appendix to this report, the index to which is at page 60.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

(Tables 6-19)

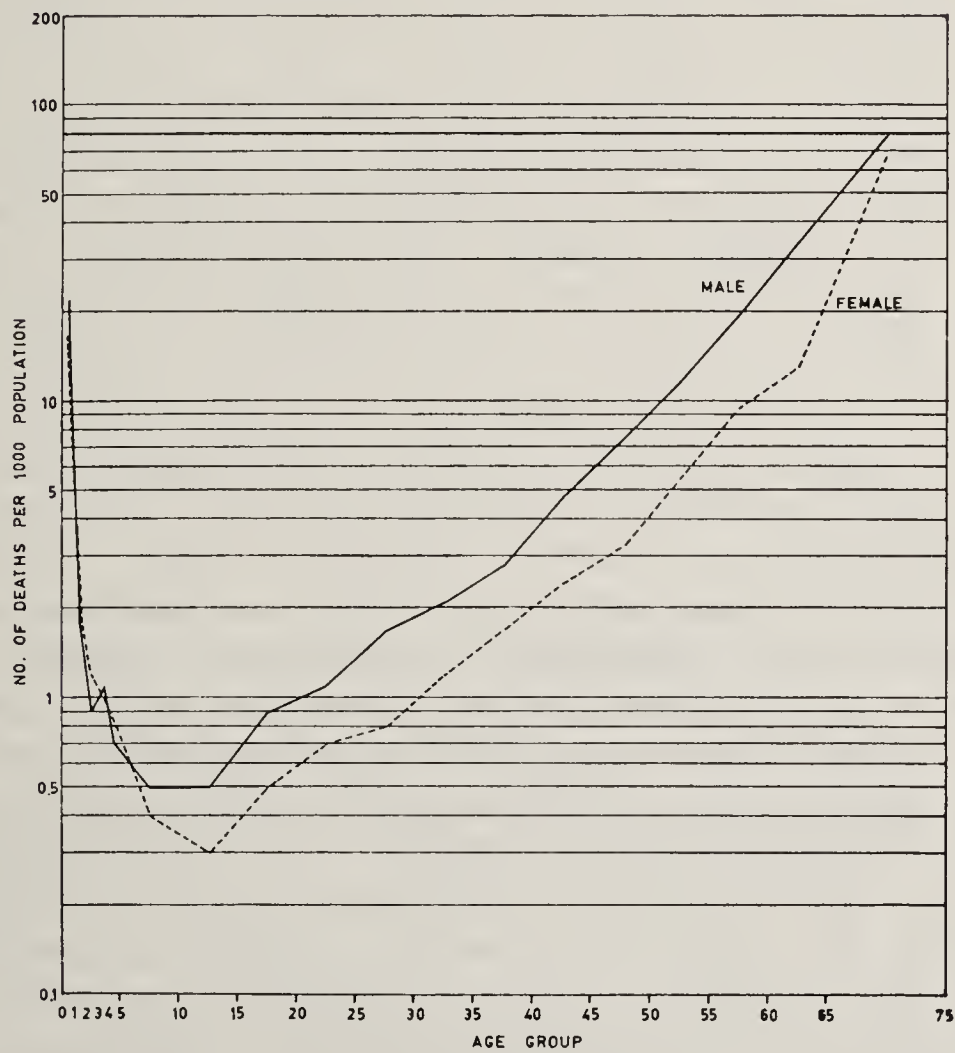
VITAL STATISTICS

(Tables 6-12)

6. Based on the crude results of the 1971 census, the estimated mid-year population in 1970 was 3,941,600 of which approximately 81% was concentrated in the urban areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon. Approximately 37% of the population are under the age of 15 years and only 6.5% over the age of 60. The general state of health of the

population continued to be satisfactorily reflected by the Colony's vital statistics. The crude death rate, based on the number of deaths registered, was 5.3 per thousand of the population. As shown in Figure 1,

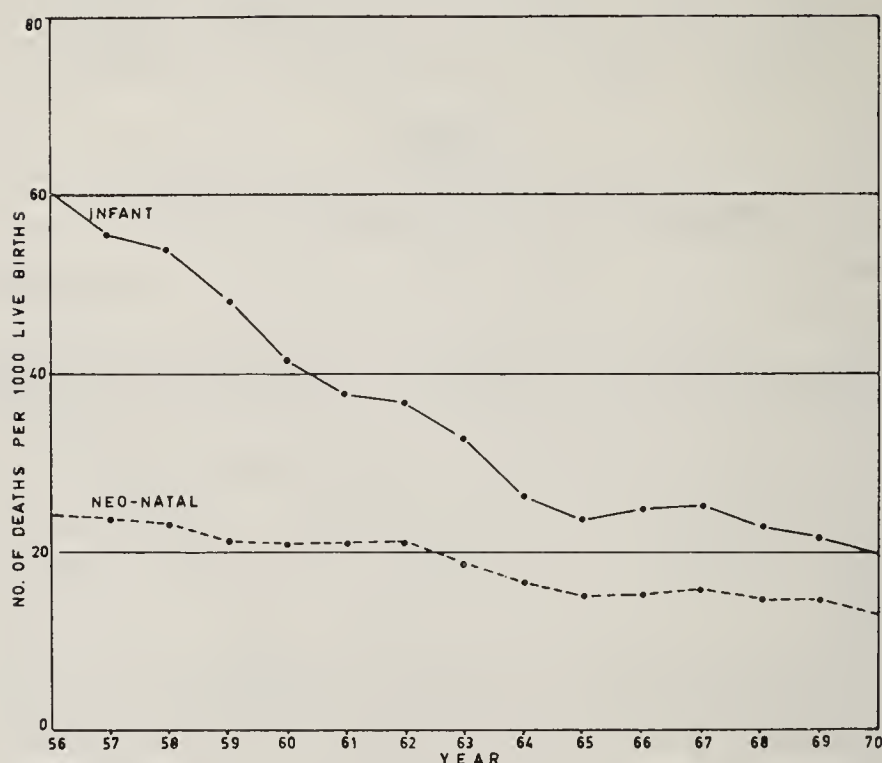
FIGURE 1
AGE & SEX SPECIFIC DEATH RATE—1970



age and sex specific death rates are also low and reflect the rapid improvement of health and medical services in a young and expanding population. The birth pattern continued its downward trend and the crude birth rate fell further to 19.7 per thousand of population. Based on actual registration of births and deaths, there was a natural increase of 56,702, about three thousand nine hundred less than in the previous year.

7. The gratifying decline in the infant and neonatal mortality rates, which are a useful index to the trend of health conditions of the general population, is illustrated in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1956 - 70



Infant Mortality

8. The steady decline in infant mortality has been due to improvement in environmental conditions, development of maternal and child health services, and increasing public appreciation of the value of these services in the maintenance of health amongst infants and mothers. Among the major causes of infant mortality there have been great reductions in mortality from the preventable diseases, particularly bronchopneumonia, gastro-enteritis, tuberculosis and, in the last three years, measles. There has also been a steady reduction in mortality from prematurity, due to improvement in the midwifery and maternal health services. As has been the experience elsewhere, congenital malformations and other diseases of the new-born are proving more intractable, and mortality from these causes has, as yet, been little affected. As shown in Figure 2, infant and neonatal mortality rates have remained relatively steady since 1965, with only the minor fluctuations to be expected in any community when mortality has reached a low level.

Maternal Mortality

9. Here also the statistics pertaining to Hong Kong have attained the standards prevailing in the technically advanced countries of the world. During recent years great improvements in mortality have been effected in the fields of toxæmia of pregnancy, haemorrhage and puerperal sepsis. There has been some reduction in mortality from

abortion and ectopic pregnancy, and deaths attributed to other diseases occurring during pregnancy or childbirth have also decreased in numbers.

General Mortality

10. The marked social and economic changes which have occurred in Hong Kong during the years following the Second World War are reflected in the mortality trends and patterns of diseases, which have changed considerably in the past two decades. Improvements in the general level of public health are demonstrated by the decline in proportionate mortality from infectious, respiratory and intestinal diseases, while the ageing of the population (which is, however, predominantly young) is reflected in the increasing mortality from heart and hypertensive, cerebro-vascular and neoplastic diseases.

11. The first five leading causes of death are cancer, diseases of the heart including hypertensive diseases, pneumonia, cerebro-vascular disease and tuberculosis in that order. As in many countries in different parts of the world, the death rate from cancer continued to increase, rising from approximately 30 per 100,000 population for both sexes in 1950 to 100.6 per 100,000 in 1970. In the local female community the common causes of death from cancer are cancer of the breast and cancer of the uterine cervix, and in the community as a whole the common cancer deaths are cancer of the lung, primary cancer of the liver, nasopharyngeal cancer and cancer of the stomach.

12. The Eighth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death published by the World Health Organization came into use on 1st January, 1969. All registered medical practitioners were supplied with a supplement of the Eighth Revision and were requested to ensure that the nomenclature of causes of death given by them on death certificates agreed with those in the International Classification. Use is being made of computer facilities in mortality statistics and it is hoped that this will result in a better handling of the mortality data.

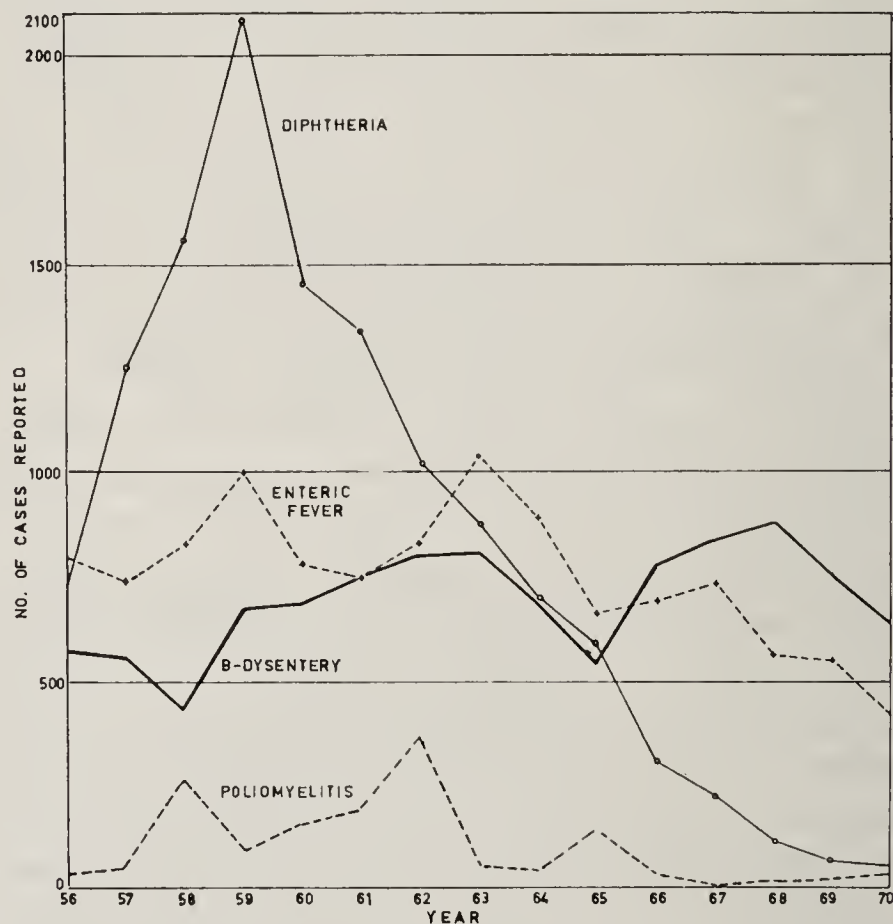
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(Tables 13-16)

13. The total number of notifications of communicable diseases during 1970 was 13,473, of which tuberculosis formed 74.8%. Satisfactory progress continued to be made in the control of diphtheria and poliomyelitis. The incidences of bacillary dysentery and enteric fever which remained at about the same level in the past years have shown a tendency to decline. Trends in the incidence of these four diseases

are shown in Figure 3. The incidence of measles continued to remain low since the commencement of the anti-measles vaccination campaign in late 1967.

FIGURE 3
INCIDENCE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1956 - 1970



Cholera

14. Since the last reported case of cholera in October 1969, Hong Kong remained free from the disease throughout the year under review. The surveillance programme for the disease was continued on a year-round basis. This included routine sampling of nightsoil for cholera vibrio, routine bacteriological investigation of specimens sent to the Medical and Health Department pathology laboratories of cases of gastro-enteritis, as well as the sampling of well water and of food stuffs liable to be involved in the transmission of the vibrio. No positive samples were obtained from these investigations. As in previous years a mass immunization campaign against cholera was started in April and continued into the summer months.

15. In addition to the surveillance programme, other special preventive measures, including environmental and food hygiene, were continued and strict quarantine restrictions were maintained in respect of neighbouring countries declared infected.

Amoebiasis

16. This disease continued to occur endemically, being most prevalent in the overcrowded urban areas. A total of 68 cases were notified. The disease remained predominantly one of adult males.

Bacillary Dysentery

17. This disease showed a further decline in incidence falling from 736 cases in 1969 to 609 cases in 1970. The disease occurs at all ages, but 40.1% of the notifications were in respect of children under the age of 5 years. *Shigella flexneri* and *Shigella sonnei* remained the predominant organisms isolated.

18. Transmission of infection among families and in institutions is a feature of the disease and very often a number of symptomless carriers are detected among members of the same family or inmates of the same institution. In all a total of 363 carriers were discovered during investigations of reported cases. All were given appropriate treatment.

Chickenpox

19. This is a very common disease among children; a total of 959 cases were notified, almost all the cases reported being under 15 years of age. The seasonal prevalence of the disease is in winter and spring, and hence the earlier part of the year saw an increase in the number of notifications.

Diphtheria

20. Only 43 cases of the disease were notified during the year, this being the lowest number ever recorded for many years. As a result of annual immunization drives, which have been in progress since 1959, the disease has shown a continuous and steady decline, falling from 2,087 cases in 1959 to 43 cases in 1970. The disease affects largely children, and 48.8% of the cases were under the age of 10 years. The case fatality ratio in 1970 was 9.3%, and death occurred primarily among the unimmunized children. *Corynebacterium diphtheria mitis* remained the predominant organism isolated in clinical cases.

Enteric Fever

21. The number of cases notified was 438, a decrease of 108 cases over the preceding year. The disease in Hong Kong is generally mild,

and the case fatality ratio is less than 2%. Transmission of infection is frequently associated with neglect in personal and food hygiene. As elsewhere the peak incidence occurred in children of school age and young adolescents. Free inoculation was offered and the usual preventive measure enforced, with special attention to environmental and food hygiene and the control of food premises.

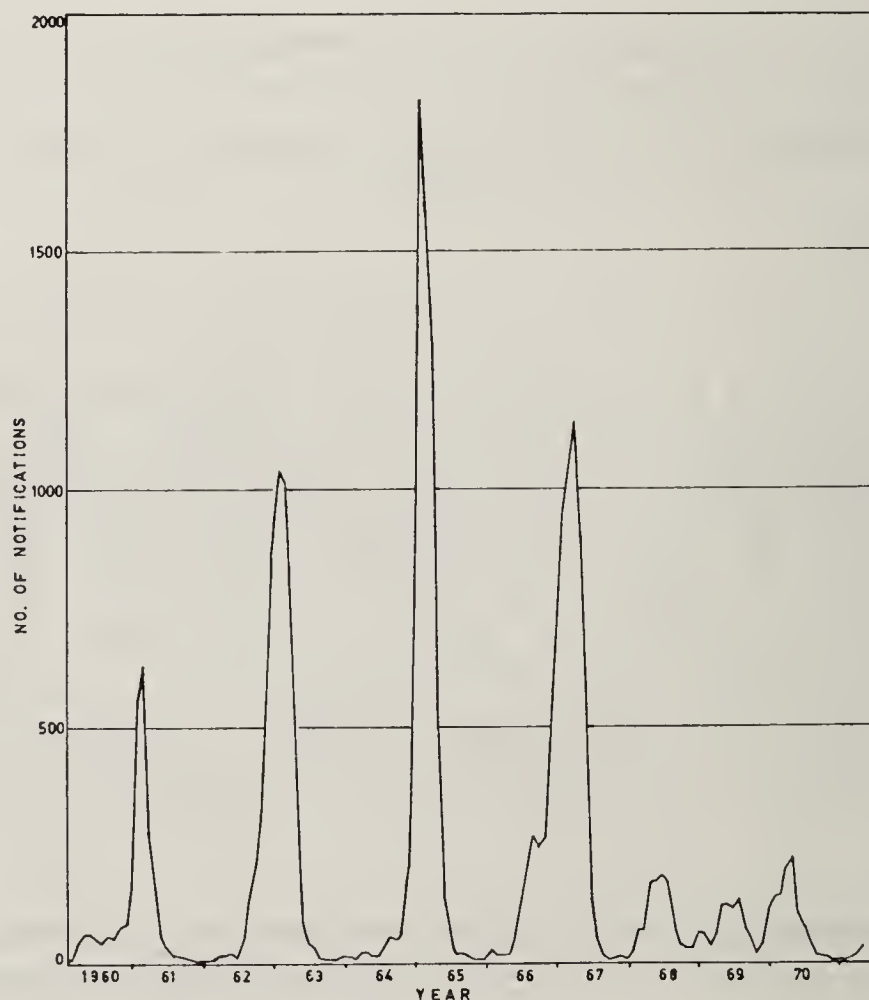
Malaria

22. The incidence of malaria during recent years has fallen to a very low level, and for the first time in many years no local case due to natural transmission was reported. Of the 3 cases recorded during the year two were imported cases, while the remaining one was due to blood transfusion.

Measles

23. A total of 1,011 notifications of the disease were received during the year. As revealed in Figure 4, measles in Hong Kong has in the

FIGURE 4
MONTHLY MEASLES NOTIFICATIONS, 1960 - APRIL 1971



previous years shown a distinct biennial pattern with exacerbation of the disease every alternate winter and spring. The last epidemic occurred in the winter months of 1966-67. Commencing at the end of December 1967, measles vaccine was made available at all Government Maternal and Child Health Centres to children aged between 6 and 48 months, and the vaccine was also made available through mobile teams to children living in resettlement and housing estates, tenement buildings and other crowded areas. Since the occurrence of the last epidemic in 1966-67, the disease incidence and its mortality have remained satisfactorily low.

24. These results were due, at least in part, to the immunization campaign which is now on a year-round basis, and the continuing health education efforts to encourage parents to seek early medical advice.

Poliomyelitis

25. Twenty-seven cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year, an increase of 11 cases when compared with 1969 and 22 cases when compared with 1967. Of the 27 cases, 24 were type 3 poliovirus infection confirmed by laboratory investigation, this being the highest number of type 3 poliovirus infection recorded in a single year since the introduction of the vaccination programme in 1965. The programme consists of giving one dose of type 1 polio-vaccine, soon after birth, followed by 2 doses of balanced trivalent vaccine at three and five months of age. Of the 27 reported cases, 6 were aged 5 to 7, the others were all under 5.

26. Approximately 73% of infants received one dose of type 1 polio-vaccine soon after birth and 70% of infants received two doses of the trivalent vaccine at Maternal and Child Health Centres. A general campaign is mounted annually, usually in January and March, in an attempt to immunize the remainder.

27. Virological investigation of the disease is maintained throughout the year. A poliomyelitis faecal survey in normal children aged under 5 years was carried out in June. The result showed that the excretor rate of 'vaccine' types of poliovirus was about 3.5% among a total of 367 children included in the survey. The 'wild' types of poliovirus

were not detected, but it was believed that such virus was prevalent in the community in view of an increase in the number of clinical poliomyelitis in the year under review. In 1967 the number of poliomyelitis cases notified was 5, increasing to 15 in 1968 and 16 in 1969.

Influenza

28. The surveillance programme for influenza is continued on a year-round basis. A number of general out-patient clinics are designated as influenza surveillance centres, which report regularly the number of influenza-like illness seen at these clinics. The Virus Laboratory continues to function as a World Health Organization National Influenza Centre and virological investigations of throat swabbings and throat washings are carried out routinely on samples taken from influenza-like cases.

29. During the year the disease caused sporadic outbreaks. Increased incidences were recorded in March and August 1970 but no epidemic was observed. Between January and September 1970 the predominant influenza virus was type A2, but the strains showed no antigenic deviation from the A2/Hong Kong/68 variant which caused an epidemic of influenza in July 1968. After September influenza virus type B was predominant. One of the two antigenic strains of the influenza type B virus was closely related to B/Czechoslovakia/28/70, and the other strain to B/Rome/1/67.

Tetanus

30. This disease, although not notifiable, is recorded with reasonable accuracy owing to the severity of the symptoms, requiring hospitalization of clinical cases. In past years approximately half the cases reported were in those new-born whose birth had not been attended by trained personnel and who had been exposed to various hazards from unsterile materials. In 1970 tetanus neonatorum was responsible for only 13.6% of the recorded cases, and infant mortality from such infection fell from 1.2 deaths per 1,000 in 1951 to 0.103 deaths in 1970.

Viral Hepatitis

31. Notification of this disease is on a voluntary basis. A comparison between the number of notifications received and the number of

viral hepatitis cases discharged from Government and Government-assisted hospitals showed that notifications for this disease are far from complete. A better and more complete reporting and investigation of the disease was under review at the end of the year, and it was hoped that such improvement would result in a better understanding of the true incidence of the disease in Hong Kong and its epidemiology.

32. Developments in certain other communicable diseases are reviewed later in this report; the remainder showed little variation during 1970 and hence require no comment.

III. WORK OF THE HEALTH DIVISION

(Tables 20-45)

AREA HEALTH WORK

33. Much of the work of the area Health Officers, apart from their duties with the Urban Services Department in the maintenance of satisfactory standards of environmental sanitation and food hygiene, has been recounted in the preceding paragraphs on epidemiology. Such work included not only the field investigations into the major communicable diseases but also the co-ordination of the activities of teams of inoculators participating in prophylactic immunization drives. Five such drives were staged during the year and reference has already been made to four, namely, cholera, poliomyelitis, measles and diphtheria (and in the latter campaign the vaccine used combined immunization against diphtheria with active anti-tetanus prophylaxis). The fifth, promoting smallpox vaccination, was held in February 1971. The increasing importance of Hong Kong in international travel by sea and air and the prevalence of smallpox in nearby countries underline the need to maintain a high level of community protection against the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Tables 20-26)

34. As stated previously, tuberculosis is the major health problem of Hong Kong. The policy for control of the disease has been to protect, by vaccination with B.C.G., the new-born, who are particularly vulnerable to the fulminating forms of the disease, and the primary school

entrants who may develop active disease later in life. After considerable thought and investigation, B.C.G. vaccination was extended to school leavers in March. For actual cases of the disease it has now been shown that in a large proportion of cases out-patient therapy is at least as good as institutional treatment. It is gratifying to note that in complete contrast to the past there is now no waiting list for hospital admission and indeed during the year 153 tuberculosis beds were made available for other uses. The not inconsiderable institutional resources are reserved for those not responding to out-patient therapy, for acutely ill cases, for those where the diagnosis is in doubt, and for those in need of surgical intervention. In the execution of this policy there has been a high degree of co-operation between Government and voluntary agencies concerned with the problem, particularly the Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis and Thoracic Diseases Association and the Haven of Hope Sanatorium. The Government Chest Service maintains the B.C.G. vaccination and out-patient treatment programme, while the voluntary agencies, aided by substantial Government subventions, maintain most of the hospitals.

35. To keep pace with the rapid changes which are occurring in the fields of treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, close liaison is maintained with agencies outside the Colony. At the moment there are underway, in collaboration with the Medical Research Council of the United Kingdom, no less than four major lines of research. The results of these studies should eventually result in much improved treatment regimens and considerable financial savings.

36. Preliminary results of a joint study with the World Health Organization concerning B.C.G. vaccination of the new-born are now available and the study continues on a follow-up basis.

Case Finding

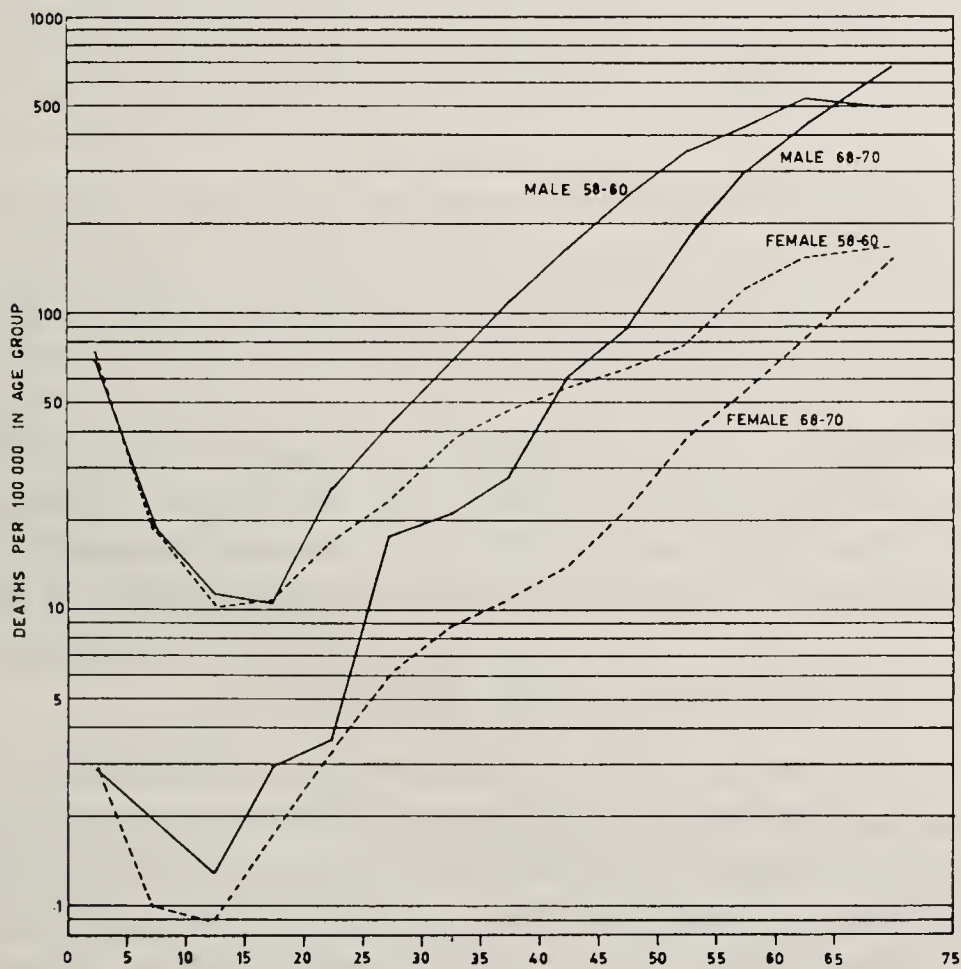
37. In the past the large number of patients attending the Chest Clinics made large-scale case-finding undesirable. With improved facilities and the decrease in the number of patients, case-finding has come to play an increasingly important role. Emphasis is being placed on symptom-motivated patients and health education techniques are being used to ensure a proper understanding of the disease. A mass Health

Education Campaign lasting 1 week was held in December. The theme of the campaign was: 'If you have a chronic cough lasting more than one month, please have a chest X-Ray'.

Mortality and Morbidity

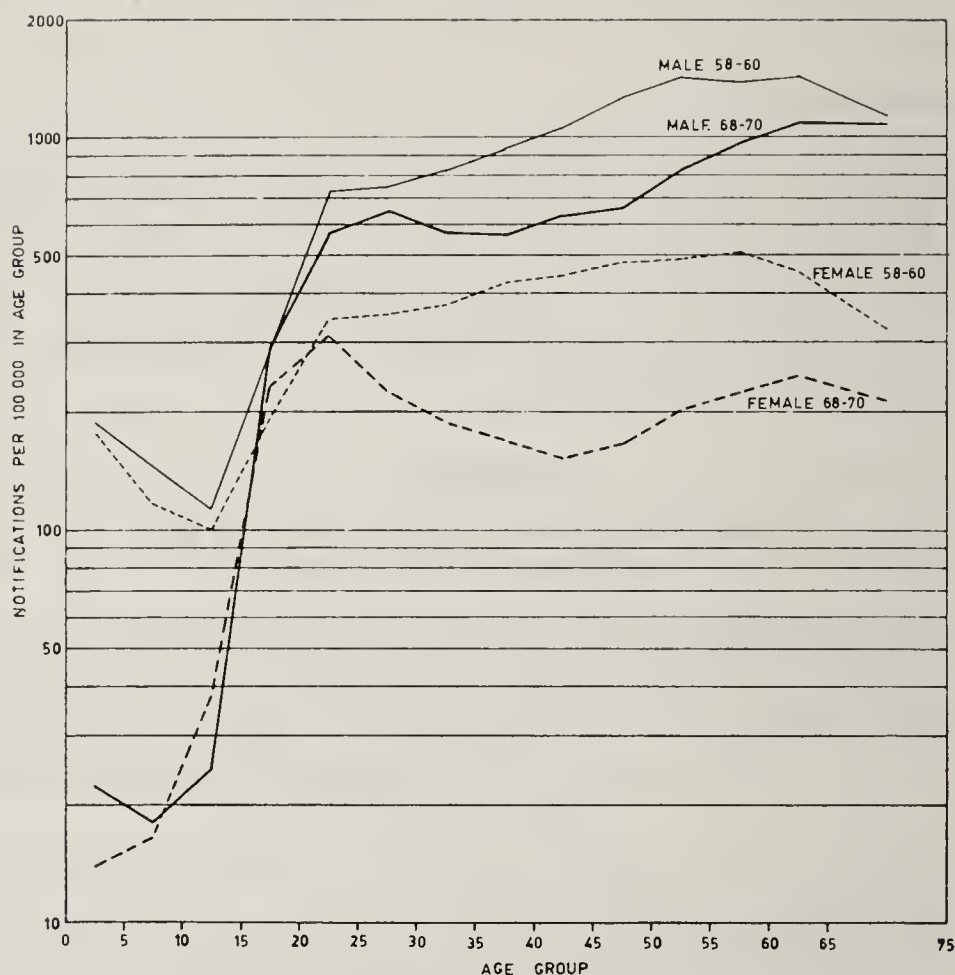
38. During the year the number of deaths fell slightly. The great majority of deaths continued to occur in elderly males who had been suffering from tuberculosis for many years and who died of its sequelae rather than from active tuberculosis. Tuberculosis mortality by age and sex is shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY AGE & SEX
1958 - 1960 AND 1968 - 1970



39. During the year the notification rate fell to 255.7 per 100,000 of the population. Figure 6 shows the changes which have taken place in age and sex specific notification rates. There have been marked reductions in the incidence of the disease during childhood. There has

FIGURE 6
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE & SEX
1958 - 1960 AND 1968 - 1970



been little change in the vulnerability of adolescents, and there has been some reduction in the incidence of the disease amongst middle-aged adults. The high susceptibility of males, except in childhood, corresponds with the pattern recorded elsewhere in the world.

Working of the Government Chest Service

40. The Government Chest Clinics provide ambulatory chemotherapy services for the great majority of cases of tuberculosis, hospital admission being reserved for emergencies, cases requiring investigation, and those requiring second-line drugs or surgical intervention. Increasing attention is being paid to the public health aspects of tuberculosis. 72 Health Auxiliaries whose main duties consist of contact tracing and home visiting are attached to the Chest Service. These Health Auxiliaries are supervised by one Health Sister and eleven Health Visitors. They had all aspects of the disease thoroughly explained to them by Health Visitors and were given explanatory leaflets. Regular attendance

for out-patient chemotherapy is regarded as being of paramount importance, and considerable emphasis is placed on the follow-up of defaulters and on ensuring that contacts are examined. The clinics also provide medical social work, contact tracing and supervisory services and undertake surveys of selected groups such as Government employees and prisoners, in co-operation with the Radiological Service. A regular financial grant can be made where the family depend on the patient's earnings and no other way can be found to maintain the dependants during his hospitalization.

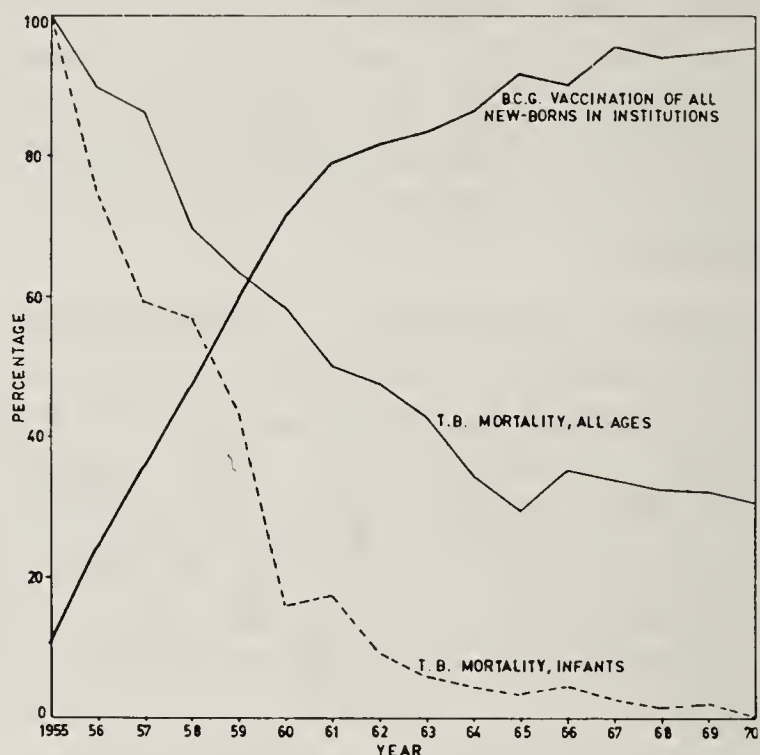
41. During the year attendances at Government Chest Clinics remained at the high level of 1,727,930. After intensive investigation twice weekly fully supervised Streptomycin 1G with Isoniazid 750 mgm had been introduced the previous year. The changing pattern away from unsupervised PAS/INAH tablets to supervised treatment is shown in the following figures. At the end of 1969 there were 10,796 cases on PAS/INAH tablets whilst at the end of 1970 there were only 6,126 cases; however, cases on fully supervised intermittent treatment rose to 4,237.

42. The high incidence of primary and secondary drug resistance in Hong Kong has been demonstrated by research undertaken in conjunction with the Medical Research Council of the United Kingdom. The results of these investigations indicate that the level of drug resistance in Hong Kong is possibly the highest in the world, 40% of the organisms investigated showing resistance to one or more of the first-line drugs commonly used in ambulatory chemotherapy. Recent investigations suggest that there has been a fall in the level of drug resistance possibly due to the very considerable efforts which are now being made to prevent irregularity in taking treatment.

The B.C.G. Campaign

43. In Hong Kong with its density of population and comparatively high prevalence of tuberculosis B.C.G. has a vital role to play in the prevention of the disease. The B.C.G. campaign is mainly directed to the new-born, school entrants and school leavers. During the year 95% of the new-born were given B.C.G. Bearing in mind that the remaining 5% usually have some contraindication to B.C.G. (for example, prematurity) this represents an almost 100% coverage of eligible babies, perhaps the highest coverage in the world. The decline in infant mortality from tuberculosis which has resulted is shown in Figure 7.

FIGURE 7
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY & B.C.G. VACCINATION OF NEW-BORNS 1955 - 1970
(MORTALITY RATES AS PERCENTAGE OF 1955 RATES)



44. Covering the schools there are 10 inoculators divided into 5 teams engaged in tuberculin testing and the administration of B.C.G. It takes approximately two years for all schools to be covered.

45. The work of hospitals dealing with tuberculosis cases is reviewed elsewhere in this report.

SOCIAL HYGIENE SERVICE (Tables 28-32)

46. The incidence of early infectious syphilis was 18, i.e., 35.7% less than the previous year. The number of syphilitic cases was 21.1% less than the previous year. There was also a marked reduction of latent syphilitic cases in 1970. The incidence of gonorrhoea was about the same as in the previous year. It is encouraging to note that the incidence of syphilis in the teenage group of the population has not risen in the manner experienced in many other parts of the world. The trends over the past ten years are illustrated in Figures 8 to 10.

FIGURE 8
SYPHILIS 1961 - 1970

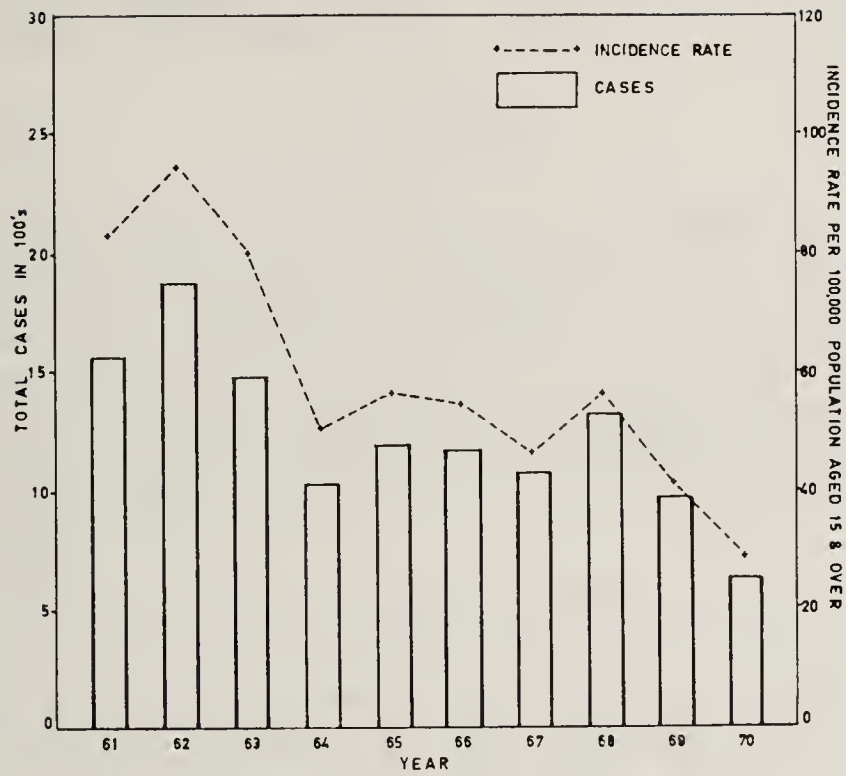


FIGURE 9
INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS 1961 - 1970

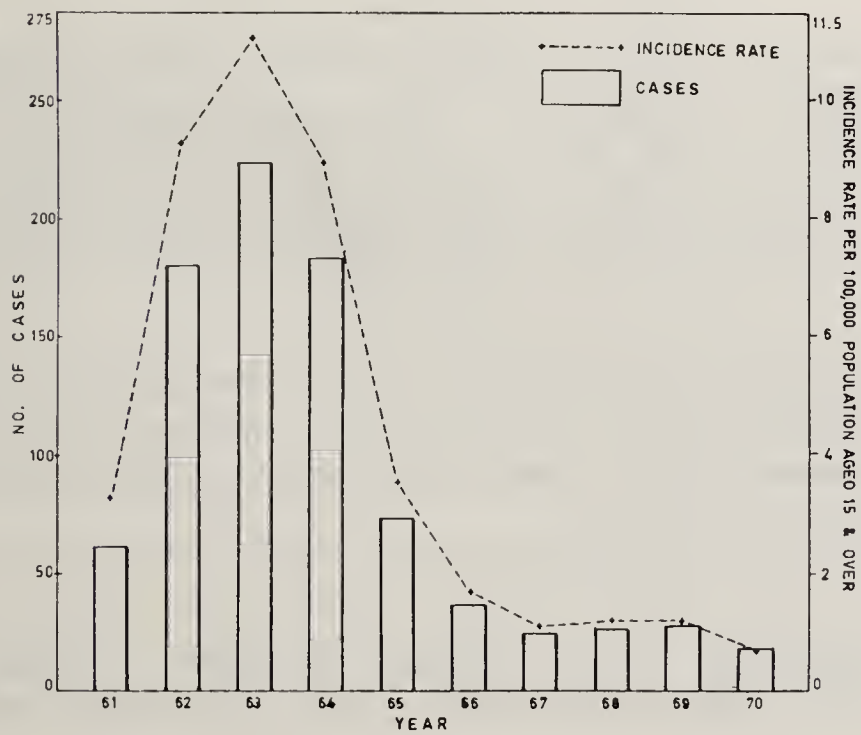
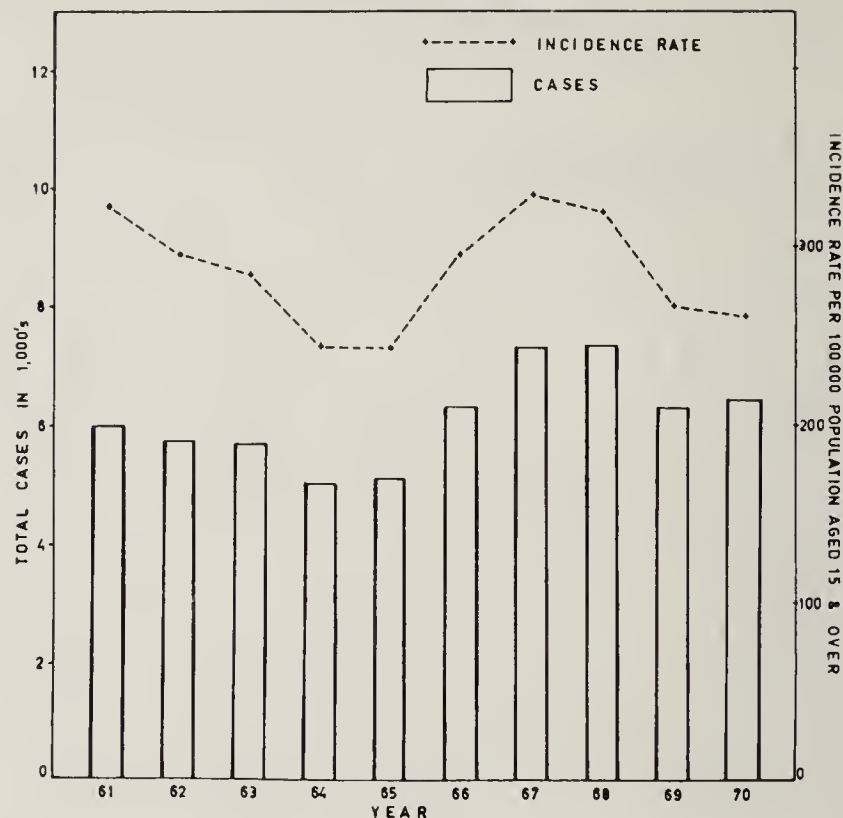


FIGURE 10
GONORRHOEA 1961 - 1970



47. Case finding continued at a high level, particularly in ante-natal cases where an initial positive serology rate of 1.0% was observed. Of the 104 positive cases referred from ante-natal clinics, only 90 cases, i.e., 86.5% were actually suffering from syphilis. Contact tracing, particularly of infectious syphilis, was continued.

Leprosy

48. New cases of leprosy treated numbered 135, representing a rate of 3.4 per 100,000 of population. Tuberculoid manifestations comprised 51.8% of total cases. Of the infectious cases 70 were admitted to the Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium maintained by the Leprosy Mission—Hong Kong Auxiliary, with which the Social Hygiene Service maintains close liaison.

49. During recent years there has been some advance in overcoming the prejudice against employment of cured leprosy patients, and to this end great attention is paid by the Service to the prevention of disabilities in tuberculoid cases.

Dermatology

50. The incidence of skin diseases is shown in Table 31. There was a very low incidence of skin cancers. The total number of new

cases rose by about 4.3% more than the previous year and 157% more than ten years ago. The types of skin diseases in 1970 were similar to previous year, the six commonest types being eczema, fungal infections, contact dermatitis, lichen simplex, urticaria and warts.

PORT HEALTH
(Table 33)

51. The Port Health Service continued to fulfil its routine duties in connection with the prevention of the introduction of quarantinable communicable diseases, the sanitary control of port and airport areas, the provision of facilities as required by the International Health Regulations, and a regular exchange of epidemiological information with the World Health Organization as well as with ports and airports in other countries.

52. With the increasing importance of Hong Kong as a tourist and an international transit centre, the work of the Service has steadily mounted during the recent years. This has not only been due to the increase of shipping entering the port resulting in the necessity of maintaining a full 24-hour daily quarantine service, but to a vast increase in air traffic at Kai Tak Airport. The Service is also responsible for the Port Health work in connection with travelling between Macau, Kwangtung province and Hong Kong, while particular attention is paid to vessels and aircraft from plague-infected areas, as well as to food imports from cholera-infected places.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE
(Table 34)

53. Nearly all births took place in institutions, either hospitals or maternity homes. Delivery in hospitals gradually increases as all cases are carefully screened, and any high risk cases are referred to the specialist units for further management. Thus, only 18% of the births were attended by the Government District Midwives, and midwives in private practice attended another 19%, as compared with 20% and 22% respectively in 1969. The remainder of the births took place in Government, Government-subsidized and private hospitals.

54. During the year, there was no change in the number of Government district maternity homes. On the other hand 2 new private maternity homes were registered, while 8 old ones were voluntary suspended, with a reduction of 58 beds. During the past 5 years there

has been a steady reduction in the still birth rates in both Government and private maternity homes.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE

(Tables 35-36)

55. The public appreciation of the value of these services in the maintenance of health amongst infants and expectant and nursing mothers is again reflected by the fact that 85.4% of the children born had attended a centre on at least one occasion; the corresponding figure for 1969 was 85.2%. Approximately 1% of the new attendants at the various centres were found to have abnormalities; of these, the majority again were either congenital defects or the effects of prematurity. A further encouraging trend is the increasing appreciation by expectant mothers of the need for regular ante-natal care as reflected in the average attendances per person at ante-natal sessions and by the low maternal mortality rate.

56. In May 1970, the subsidiary centre in Hung Hom was converted into a full time centre. In August 1970, the sessions in Sha Tau Kok were transferred to the newly leased premises of the Sha Tau Kok Dispensary. The maternity cases of that area are still covered by the Shek Wu Hui Maternity Home. In March 1971, four new subsidiary centres began to operate in the existing clinic premises in the outlying islands of Peng Chau, Silver Mine Bay, Lamma Island and Tai O. In the same month the Western Maternal and Child Health Centre, one of the oldest centres established in 1939, was transferred to the newly opened David Trench Rehabilitation Centre. No maternity ward is attached to the latter centre because the Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital is in the vicinity.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

57. The Medical and Health Department provides an advisory service to the Education Department on matters relating to environmental health and hygiene in schools. Inspection of schools is carried out by School Health Inspectors with special regard to lighting, ventilation and sanitary arrangements. Immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, cholera and smallpox was carried out in the schools during the year by staff under the direction of Area Health Officers. The Government Chest Service is responsible for tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination in schools.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE BOARD

(Table 37)

58. The School Medical Service is administered by the School Medical Service Board, an independent statutory body incorporated by Ordinance and operated by private medical practitioners. Remuneration of the doctors is on a per capita basis, half the annual fee being paid by the participating pupil and half contributed by Government, which also meets the Board's administrative expenses.

59. On 31st March, 1971, the number of pupils participating was 43,663, from 704 schools, compared with 41,244 pupils from 672 schools on the same date in the previous year. Doctors participating in the scheme numbered 183 compared with 195 in the previous year.

DENTAL SERVICE

(Table 38)

60. The Dental Service provides dental care for all monthly-paid Government officers and their dependants, and Government pensioners, and offers a limited specialized treatment for in-patients of Government Hospitals, prisoners, inmates of Training Centres, and emergency treatment for members of the general public.

61. Fluoridation of the Colony's urban water supplies began in 1961. The rate of enrichment was formerly at two levels, being 0.7 parts of fluoride per million in summer and 0.9 parts per million during winter. In May 1967 the concentration was increased to a constant level of 1 part per million throughout the year. This level is to be maintained in future and is the result of a decision arrived at after consideration of more recent work on the study of optimum fluoride levels for community water supplies. The cost of this operation is now estimated at about 12.1 cents per person receiving fluoridated water per annum. Dental health education plays an important part in combating dental disease in the Colony, and the Dental Service continued to take advantage of major educational exhibitions to distribute information and advice on the maintenance of dental health.

62. Although no training in dentistry is undertaken in Hong Kong, a programme of overseas training is maintained by Government, and during the year three scholarships were awarded to students for study in the University of Otago in New Zealand and one scholarship for study in the University of Sydney in Australia. In-service training in dental technology is available for students in Government employment

and evening classes are held in the Hong Kong Technical College for technicians in private employment. One Dental Surgery Assistant under training for dental nursing in Penang, Malaysia, under a World Health Organization Fellowship returned during the year. Two Dental Surgery Assistants were under training for dental nursing in Singapore under Fellowships awarded by the World Health Organization. Three Dental Surgery Assistants were due to go to Penang for similar training in January 1971. Due to unforeseen circumstances the period of their training has been delayed by about three months. A Dental Nurse is now on a 12 month Dental Nurse Tutor Course in New Zealand under a World Health Organization Fellowship to assist, on her completion of the course, in the training of our own Dental Nurses; another Dental Nurse returned after having successfully completed such a course.

FORENSIC PATHOLOGY

(Table 39)

63. The Forensic Pathology Service consists of a main laboratory in Police Headquarters, Hong Kong, and another laboratory in the Mong Kok Police Station, Kowloon. It deals mainly with medico-legal work in close association with the Royal Hong Kong Police Force. Although the administration of the public mortuaries at Victoria and Kowloon is in the hands of the Medical and Health Department Institute of Pathology, homicidal deaths and deaths under suspicious circumstances still remain in the hands of the Forensic Pathologists.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY

(Table 40)

64. The Laboratory provides chemical and related scientific services for Government Departments. During the year 32,078 items were examined by the professional and technical staff, and this figure constitutes an all-time record.

65. In the Forensic Science Division the examination of questioned documents continued on an increasing scale, and new techniques were developed for the visualization of latent fingerprints on paper and other materials. The characteristics of numerous home-made bombs were determined.

66. Officers of the Narcotics Section assayed the largest ever volume of illicit drugs during the year, including more than 6,000 lbs. of raw opium.

67. Items handled by the General Division showed a substantial increase over the previous year. The most notable increases involved work carried out under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance and the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance.

68. Surveys were carried out on the presence of mercury in tuna fish and lead in preserved eggs. During the year work to provide extra working space by the building of a small extension in the laboratory was completed.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY
(Tables 41-44)

69. The Medical and Health Department Institute of Pathology operates a number of clinical and public health laboratories providing laboratory investigations in both curative and preventive medicine. It serves mainly Government hospitals, clinics and various public health divisions. It also helps to conduct laboratory examinations for the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals. Work arising from Queen Mary Hospital on pathology, clinical biochemistry and bacteriology is undertaken by the University Department of Pathology which receives a grant from Government for such services. During the year the total number of examinations undertaken by the Institute exceeded that of the previous year by 149,114, indicating an increase of about 7.8%. The increase was mainly in the Histopathology, Haematology, Bacteriology and Chemical Pathology sections.

Morbid Anatomy and Histopathology

70. A total of 753 post-mortem examinations were carried out during the year, of which 413 had medico-legal implications. The brains of 45 dogs were examined for the presence of Negri bodies (indicating death from rabies) but no positive findings were obtained. Over 3,300 specimens of sputum, pleural fluid, vaginal and cervical smears and other specimens were received for cytological examination, of which 50 showed definite evidence of malignant diseases. Over 41,000 biopsy specimens were examined in order to determine the histopathological diagnosis. Of these about 3,800 were benign or malignant tumours.

Haematology and Serology and Blood Bank

71. Slightly more than 360,000 haematology specimens were examined, the most common examinations being haemoglobin estima-

tions, total and differential white cell counts, blood slide examinations and blood grouping. Over 128,000 serology tests were performed, the most common being the V.D.R.L. flocculation slide test for syphilis. In the blood banks 27,503 pints of blood were received during the year, 26,723 pints of which were from the blood collecting centres of the Hong Kong Red Cross Society. A total of over 180,000 examinations of blood were carried out in the blood banks.

Chemical Pathology

72. Some 390,000 specimens were examined, the most common being various quantitative examinations upon blood, which accounted for over 290,000 of the examinations.

Bacteriology and Public Health

73. Over 583,000 bacteriological examinations were carried out. Samples of nightsoil, well water and imported food from endemic areas were routinely examined throughout the year for cholera vibrios, but no positive findings were obtained.

74. Apart from routine bacteriological diagnosis of tuberculosis, the tuberculosis laboratory was involved in anti-tuberculosis drug sensitivity tests in conjunction with the Medical Research Council of the United Kingdom. In this connexion the slide culture technique initiated by a member of the Medical Research Council in this laboratory for rapid testing of anti-tuberculosis drug sensitivity is progressing satisfactorily.

Virology

75. The Government Virus Unit continued diagnostic examination for virus infections and surveys in connection with poliomyelitis. Other projects included studies of respiratory virus infections and follow-up of post-vaccinal measles antibody.

76. In the year there were 24 cases of laboratory-confirmed poliomyelitis, (See paragraph 25 for details). The laboratory continued to function as a World Health Organization National Influenza Centre. Influenza occurred as sporadic outbreaks during the year. Increased incidences were reported in March and August, but no epidemic was observed. A2 influenza virus, antigenically indistinguishable from the A2/Hong Kong/68 variant was prevalent from January up to September, after which period influenza type B virus was predominant.

Two different antigenic strains of type B virus were isolated. One was closely related to B/Czechoslovakia/28/70 and the other to B/Rome/1/67. The study of other respiratory viruses associated frequently with acute respiratory infections was continued.

77. Cytomegalovirus was prevalent in Hong Kong. This virus was isolated in 36 infants manifested with a wide spectrum of clinical syndromes, such as jaundice, hepatosplenomegaly, convulsion and meningo-encephalitis. Further serological studies are being carried out to determine the epidemiological pattern of this infection.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

(Table 45)

78. The health of workers in factories and the other industrial undertakings is the statutory responsibility of the Commissioner of Labour. The Industrial Health Division of the Labour Department, which is staffed by personnel seconded from the Medical and Health Department, is responsible for advising the Commissioner on all matters affecting the health and welfare of industrial workers. Its principal functions are to prevent occupational diseases and to promote health at work. The inspection of industrial undertakings by medical officers of the Division in company with the factory inspectorate, the monitoring of the working environment by the laboratory staff, and the medical surveillance of notified occupational diseases are the principal ways in which these functions are carried out.

79. Environmental surveys included the measurement of silica dust in quarries, and of the concentrations in the air of, amongst many, lead, manganese, solvents, and sulphur dioxide, and the investigation of standards of thermal comfort, ventilation, noise and lighting.

80. The work of the Workmen's Compensation Unit, which is part of the Industrial Health Division, continued to increase. The introduction of the Industrial Injury Notification system has increased the number of recorded industrial accidents from an average of 1,000 a month in 1969 to an average of 2,050 a month in 1970.

81. 33,609 occupational injuries were recorded by industrial health visitors and nurses of the Industrial Health Division; of these 24,610 were accidents which caused the injured person to be off work for more than 3 days and were therefore reportable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. 259 occupational deaths were recorded, but

it was found on investigation that 70 occurred in seamen outside Hong Kong, and that 53 were due to natural causes or the person was not employed at the time. Of the remaining 136 the manufacturing industries accounted for 43 and the construction industry for 38.

82. Monitoring of air pollutants continued, the number of stations being increased to 33. 5 new stations were installed in the New Territories and one in Hong Kong Island. A complete coverage of the Colony has now been achieved. 4 Assistant Smoke Inspectors were appointed to the Air Pollution Control Unit in November and it is hoped that the establishment of 7 will be completed by April 1971. A reconstituted Air Pollution Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. L. MARDEN, J.P., met for the first time in March and will in future hold meetings at regular two monthly intervals.

83. The Industrial Health Laboratory was designated by the World Health Organization in December as a national laboratory which will take part in an international study on air pollution in conjunction with other national laboratories throughout the world.

84. Industrial Medical Officers participated in Medical Boards, held under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and assessed the disability of 6,426 injured workers. Health visitors and industrial nurses carried out case work and visited homes as well as attending at the casualty departments of major hospitals.

HEALTH EDUCATION

85. A better appreciation by the Colony's population of the basic principles of personal and environmental hygiene and the prevention of disease continued to be the main health objective. A very wide field was covered by many branches of the Medical and Health Department and the co-operation of all voluntary agencies interested in such topics was actively sought.

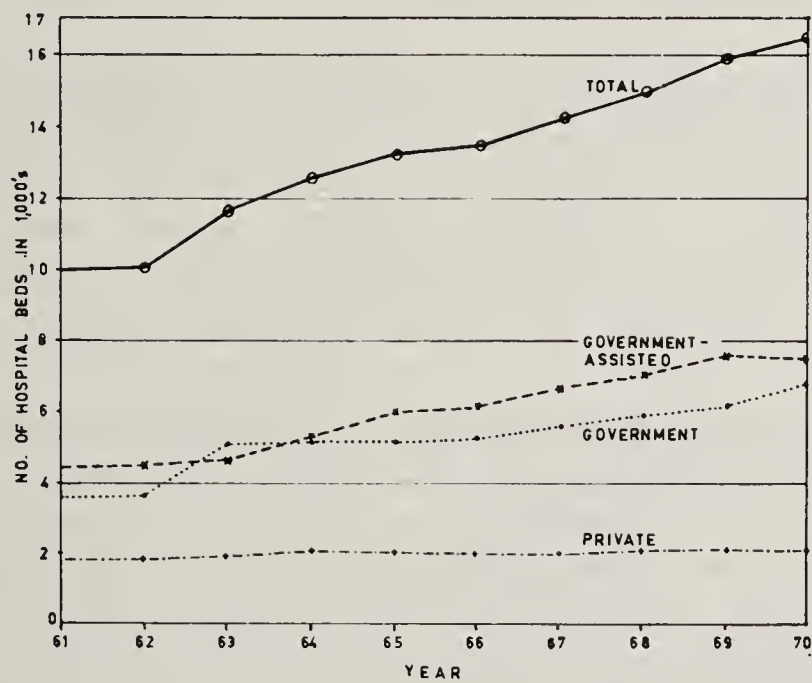
IV. WORK OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION

(Tables 46-69)

86. At the end of 1970, there was a total of 15,638 beds available in all hospitals in Hong Kong excluding those hospitals maintained by Her Majesty's Armed Forces; in addition, there were 489 beds in Government maternity homes and 344 beds in private maternity and

nursing homes. The total 16,471 beds represented 4.2 beds per thousand of the population. The figures quoted are based on the normal bed capacities of hospitals, but in some cases the actual bed occupancy is much higher as camp beds are used whenever the need arises. Development over the past 10 years is illustrated in Figure 11 and it will be noted that the bed provision in 1970 represents an increase of 66% over the bed provision in 1961.

FIGURE 11
HOSPITAL BEDS 1961 - 1970



QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL
(Table 50)

87. This hospital, built in 1937, is the main acute and specialist centre for Hong Kong Island, and is also the University teaching hospital for the Medical Faculty of the University of Hong Kong. Clinical supervision is provided partly by the University Clinical Departments and partly by Government Specialist Units.

88. The total bed capacity in Queen Mary Hospital was 1,062 at the end of 1970. On completion of the new maternity ward and other minor alterations at the end of the year under review, the bed complement has been further increased to 1,155. The Intensive Care Unit began to function in November 1970. An Organ Transplant Unit was set up in February 1971. The new maternity ward on the roof of A and B blocks was commissioned in January 1971. The major works now in progress

are a new Pathology Building consisting of a new Mortuary, a Virus Laboratory and Clinical Pathology Services, and a new Clinical Building to cater for an increased intake of medical students. These works are due for completion in 1972.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

(Tables 51-52)

89. This hospital serves a population of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ million people living in Kowloon and the New Territories as a medical centre for emergency and specialist care.

90. During its seventh year of operation attendances at the casualty department rose by 5.3% compared with the previous year. Of these attendances 30.8% were due to trauma, the main causes being in order of frequency, industrial, domestic, assault and traffic cases. 37.9% of all cases seen in the casualty department required immediate admission to hospital and 4.3% were referred for admissions to other hospitals such as Kwong Wah Hospital and Lai Chi Kok Hospital. (Paragraph 152 below gives details of the operation of the casualty department of the Kwong Wah Hospital). The average time spent in the hospital by each in-patient was 6.7 days. Once tidied over the acute episode of the illness, patients are either discharged or transferred to Kowloon or Lai Chi Kok Hospitals for convalescence. The pressure of admission necessitated increasing the bed state to 1,893 although the hospital's capacity was only for 1,596 beds.

KOWLOON HOSPITAL

91. This hospital serves partly as a subsidiary centre for Queen Elizabeth Hospital and also as a centre for chest diseases requiring both medical and surgical treatment. It also contains an acute psychiatric ward and a paraplegic unit.

92. With the completion of the West Wing in October 1970, the total bed complement of the hospital has increased from 500 to 1,042, including an acute psychiatric unit of 67 beds, a paraplegic unit of 50 beds, 188 beds for thoracic diseases and 737 convalescent beds for Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Towards the end of the year under review, the West Wing was not yet in full operation. However, it is envisaged that full functioning of the hospital will gradually be achieved in not too distant future.

TSAN YUK HOSPITAL

(Table 54)

93. This hospital, under the clinical supervision of the Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the University of Hong Kong, is the main specialist obstetric hospital in Hong Kong. It has 292 beds including 51 beds for the care of premature babies and is the teaching centre in obstetrics for medical undergraduates and the training school for midwives.

94. About 89% of admissions were booked cases. These were mainly primigravidae, grand multiparae and cases with previous or present complications that required specialist care. The emergency admissions were referred mostly from Government Maternity Homes. There were 5,920 deliveries with one maternal death.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

(Tables 55-56)

Castle Peak Hospital (Table 55)

95. This hospital of 1,242 beds was required to accommodate 1,721 patients at the end of the year. This is the only hospital in the Colony for the full-time care of psychiatric patients.

96. Continued efforts to turn the hospital into a modern therapeutic community have resulted in a judicious liberalization of control over patients. Except for two closed wards for patients involved in Court proceedings, most of the wards are in various degrees 'open', having free access to their own gardens. Three wards are entirely open, the patients housed therein being convalescent and receiving intensive attention to prepare them for discharge. Some patients travel daily to Tsuen Wan and San Hui to work in factories for a short period of rehabilitation prior to final discharge and many are given permission to go freely within the hospital.

97. All modern treatments in psychiatry were given, but reliance was placed mainly on drug treatment and social measures. It was clear that maintenance treatment of many schizophrenics over a long period of time could result in a drop in the relapse rate. There was an increasing tendency to treat patients in psychiatric out-patients' centres rather than admit them to hospital.

98. Continued efforts were made to rehabilitate the long-stay and grossly mentally disabled patients, the aim being to discharge them fit

to earn their living. Two wards were especially set up for this purpose. The usual therapeutic measures, including occupational therapy, group therapy and re-education, were intensively used, but emphasis was placed on training in activities having a direct bearing on their work after leaving hospital. By these means a number of patients found employment while still in hospital. They were later discharged for full-time employment. Planning continued for another mental hospital which will be sited at Lai Chi Kok.

99. A wide variety of social and recreational activities was organized for the patients. Television sets were installed in all the wards during the year.

Psychiatric Centres (Table 56)

100. The Yau Ma Tei Psychiatric Centre provides treatment for both out- and day-patients, including follow-up cases from Castle Peak Hospital. Its facilities include a Child Psychiatric Unit. The Day Hospital was found most useful for the treatment of psychoneurotics and disturbed adolescents and children. On Hong Kong Island the Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre continued to see out- and day-patients, follow-up cases from Castle Peak Hospital and forensic cases. The centre moved into its new premises in the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre opened in March 1971. In addition to these centres, psychiatric services were provided for the Psychiatric Observation Unit in Victoria Reception Centre and for the Tai Lam Centre for Women. A 67-bed Psychiatric Unit in the West Wing of the Kowloon Hospital has been completed.

New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association

101. This Association, with the close co-operation of the Mental Health Service, operates the New Life Rehabilitation Farm adjacent to Castle Peak Hospital for the benefit of patients requiring a period of orientation before returning to full social and economic activity in the community. A hostel on the Farm accommodates 22 discharged mainly chronic schizophrenic patients at a time. The Association also owns a 'Half-way Home' in Hung Hom—a hostel accommodating 67 selected discharged patients from Castle Peak Hospital. These patients spend a transitional period there before returning to normal society.

Drug Addiction

102. A Drug Addiction Liaison Officer from this Department maintains close liaison with the Action Committee Against Narcotics

(ACAN), other voluntary agencies and Government Departments connected with this work. A bibliography of all important publications on the various aspects of the problem of drug addiction is kept by the Department.

103. In November 1970 an anti-narcotic campaign organized jointly by the Medical and Health Department and the Action Committee Against Narcotics was held. The campaign was given the widest publicity. Emphasis was given on the preventive aspect of drug addiction particularly towards health education of the young.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS

104. There are two hospitals which admit patients suffering from infectious diseases—the Sai Ying Pun Hospital on Hong Kong Island and the Lai Chi Kok Hospital in Kowloon; the latter also provides some accommodation for convalescent cases from the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals.

105. None of the common infectious diseases showed any dramatic variation. However, the overall trend was towards a reduction, both in incidence and mortality. No examples of the major quarantinable diseases were encountered. There is a definite clinical impression that patients are now coming for treatment earlier, and the moribund child admitted in the terminal stage of illness, though not entirely a memory of the past, is now seldom seen.

TANG SHIU KIN HOSPITAL

(Table 53)

106. This hospital, built with a substantial donation from Sir Shiu-kin TANG, C.B.E., LL.D., J.P., is situated at Morrison Hill, Hong Kong. Opened in 1969, it replaced the former Eastern Public Dispensary and Maternity Home, the Harcourt Health Centre and the Wan Chai Social Hygiene Female Clinic.

107. The hospital is equipped with a casualty department and casualty wards for 40 patients. It has a general out-patient department, a maternal and child health centre, a 36-bed maternity ward, a social hygiene clinic, a skin clinic and an obstetrical and gynaecological clinic.

108. The hospital also contains the head office of the Maternal and Child Health Services and a training school for Health Visitors and Health Auxiliaries. Quarters are available in the hospital for medical

and nursing staff. Since its opening the hospital has been playing a useful role in providing casualty and emergency services for the eastern part of the Island.

OTHER GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

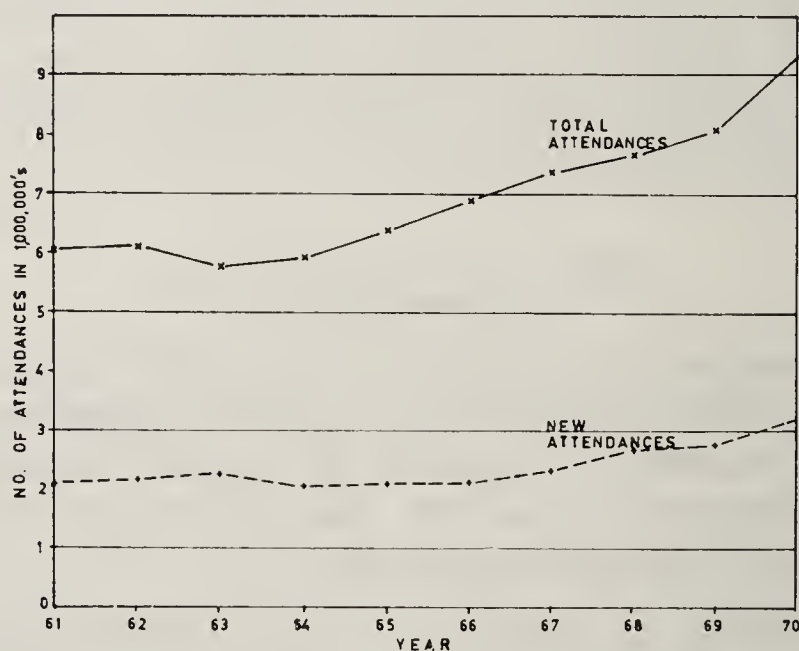
109. Other hospitals maintained by Government are the St. John Hospital, serving the Island of Cheung Chau and neighbouring islands of the western sea-board, the South Lantau Hospital, serving the villages on the south-west coast of Lantau Island, and six hospitals within prison compounds at Stanley Prison, Victoria Prison, Tai Lam Centre for Women, Tai Lam Prison for convicted drug addicts, Tong Fuk Prison and Chi Ma Wan Prison.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES

(Tables 57-59)

110. Pressure remained heavy throughout the year on all 43 general out-patient clinics and also on most special clinics. Trends during the past 10 years are shown in Figure 12.

FIGURE 12
OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES 1961 - 1970



111. New facilities which became available during the year are detailed in paragraphs 173 to 174 of this report.

112. In addition to general out-patient service, regular out-patient sessions were maintained at a number of clinics by staff of specialized units. Evening out-patient sessions continued to be held at 10 clinics

in the more densely populated areas; they are namely the Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic, the Kowloon Hospital out-patient department, the Kwun Tong Jockey Club Clinic, the Lady Trench Polyclinic, the Li Po Chun Health Centre, the Robert Black Health Centre, the Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic, the Shau Kei Wan Jockey Club Polyclinic, the Violet Peel Polyclinic and the Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Polyclinic. Sunday and public holiday clinics are also held amongst six of the above-mentioned clinics. The more remote areas of the New Territories continued to be served by two mobile dispensaries and the 'floating clinics', while the 'flying doctor' service to more isolated and inaccessible villages was maintained.

SPECIALIST SERVICES

113. There are Government Specialist Clinical Units in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, anaesthesiology, dentistry, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, orthopaedic surgery, otorhinolaryngology, pathology, paediatrics, psychiatry, radiodiagnosis, radiotherapy, social hygiene, thoracic surgery and tuberculosis. In addition the Professors of the University Faculty of Medicine act as consultants in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, orthopaedics, pathology and paediatrics. A number of Government Specialists act as Honorary Consultants to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and others serve as part-time lecturers in the University clinical departments.

RADIOLOGICAL SERVICES

(Tables 60-61)

114. The Medical and Health Department Institute of Radiology operates a service comprising Radiodiagnosis, Radiotherapy, Radiation Physics, Radioisotope, Radiobiology and Clinical Photography. The Radiodiagnosis Division provides a X-ray diagnostic service mainly for Government institutions, but a free consultant service is available to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and the Pok Oi Hospital in the New Territories. Consultant services are also available to medical practitioners in private practice on a payment basis. The Radiotherapy Division based at Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Queen Mary Hospital treats over 90% of all patients requiring radiotherapy in the whole of Hong Kong and also some patients referred to the Institute from overseas. The Radioisotope service is included in the Radiotherapy Division. It serves mainly Government institutions, but a consultant service is also available to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and

medical practitioners in private practice on a limited scale. The Radiation Physics Division is responsible for the operation of the Radiological Workshop which provides a maintenance service for Government radiological equipment and also of a film-badge radiation monitoring service for the whole Colony. These duties are in addition to its main function in assisting the first two divisions in their routine work. The Radiobiology Division is responsible for investigating radiobiological and cancer problems to help the Radiotherapy Division in its work and also for assisting it in the training of radiotherapists. The Institute also undertakes the training of medical undergraduates of the Hong Kong University in Clinical Radiology and Radiological Anatomy. The Radiotherapy Division also operates a Colony-wide Cancer Registry.

115. Under the direction of the Radiation Board the Radiation Physics Division carries out a programme of visits to premises where irradiating apparatus or radioactive substances are used, to give advice on radiation protection and ensure that adequate arrangements are being made for the protection of radiation workers and the public in the proximity of such premises.

116. In the field of research the Radiotherapy Division is continuing its collaboration with the International Agency for Research on Cancer in the investigation of the Epidemiology of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma, as well as carrying a part of this research independently. In addition this division is also collaborating with the Department of Epidemiology of Harvard University in a study of the urinary oestrogen profiles of selected North American and Asian populations to test a hypothesis concerning the aetiology of breast carcinoma. The cost of these 3 research projects is borne respectively by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society, and jointly by the American Cancer Society and the World Health Organization; while accommodation facilities are provided by Government to carry out such studies.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

(Tables 62-63)

117. This service maintains three full-time centres with surgical facilities and in addition holds regular sessions at out-patient clinics in urban and rural areas. 56% of the major operations were performed on an out-patient basis, and increased availability of beds enabled waiting lists to remain at almost negligible proportions.

118. During the year the number of persons first registered as blind was 226, including 10 under the age of 15 years. Trends of previous years in the causation of blindness continued, with increasing frequency of the eye diseases of advancing age, and a reduction in those caused by deficiency states and trauma; senile cataract and glaucoma have replaced keratomalacia as the predominant causes; amongst children the main cause of blindness is congenital defect, while blindness due to keratomalacia is now comparatively rare.

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE

(Table 64)

119. This service is concerned with the enforcement of the Ordinance dealing with Dangerous Drugs, Pharmacy and Poisons, and Antibiotics as well as the control, manufacture and supply of drugs, and the supply of dressings, medical and surgical instruments and sundries to hospitals, clinics, health centres and other units of the Department. Two main depots, one in Hong Kong Island and one in Kowloon, manufacture and distribute some 250 different types of pharmaceutical products to these institutions. In the two largest hospitals sterile preparation units supply all the hospital departments with their requirements of all intravenous fluids and with an extensive range of injections.

120. Central sterile supply departments are maintained at Queen Mary Hospital on Hong Kong Island and at Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Kowloon. These have been extended to include the sterile requirements of Tang Shiu Kin Hospital, Tsan Yuk Hospital, Kowloon Hospital and other institutions.

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

121. The expansion of the medical services and the increasing emphasis on rehabilitation in its various aspects continued to make heavy demands on the services of Medical Social Workers. The medical social service of the Hong Kong Division with its head office at Queen Mary Hospital continued to deal with an increasing number of patients treated at Queen Mary Hospital. The allocation during the year of 78 beds at Grantham Hospital as convalescent beds for chest and heart cases from Queen Mary Hospital has resulted an extension of the service to patients transferred to the Grantham Hospital. The medical social workers of the Hong Kong Division also undertake medical social work in Tsan Yuk Hospital, Sai Ying Pun Infectious Disease Hospital, Tang Shiu Kin Hospital, Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club

Polyclinic and Violet Peel Polyclinic. The medical social work in the ophthalmic service was re-organized and all new cases are now seen by the medical social worker in the Yau Ma Tei Ophthalmic Clinic.

122. The medical social service of the Kowloon Division based at Queen Elizabeth Hospital covers medical social work in the Government hospitals and other medical institutions on Kowloon side. Close liaison was maintained with other Government departments and voluntary agencies in regard to the various aspects of rehabilitation, such as job placement, vocational training, housing and education of the physically disabled. The continuing co-operation and assistance given by them contributed much help to the patients.

123. The medical social workers in the Chest and Special Skin Division continued to see patients on a referral and selection system. Medical social workers of this Division work at all main chest clinics and special skin clinics. In addition to services rendered to out-patients, this Division also provides medical social service to tuberculosis patients treated at such hospitals as Grantham Hospital, Ruttonjee Sanatorium, Wong Tai Sin Infirmary, Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital and other medical institutions. In the Special Skin Service medical social workers maintained close liaison with the Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium. There are now less difficulties with such rehabilitation problems as the housing of leprosy patients, the employment of cured persons and their integration into the community.

124. In the Mental Health Service the scope of medical work both at Castle Peak Hospital and the out-patient psychiatric centres widened considerably due to an increase in the number of hospital patients and out-patient attendances. There is also increasing awareness of the availability of treatment facilities and social assistance for the mentally ill.

125. In-service training for new recruits was provided as before. Full use is also made of lectures given by specialists in various related fields, as well as extra-mural courses designed for social workers. Medical Social Workers continued to give lectures to other students in training mainly in nursing, medicine, physiotherapy, health visitors service, social work and trainees in the social welfare field. In education for social work the Medical Social Service continued to offer field training placements and the service of Medical Social Workers as supervisors for the practical training of university students

of the two universities, and for the post-graduate social study diploma students of the University of Hong Kong.

PHYSIOTHERAPY
(Table 65)

126. Demand for physiotherapy services continues to rise and there was increasing concentration on education and training of the handicapped in re-adapting themselves to day-to-day activities. The physiotherapy unit at Queen Mary Hospital has continued to treat those patients transferred to the Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital, and the Wan Chai Polyclinic now supplies a number of staff for Tang Shiu Kin Hospital.

127. Since July 1970 a part time service has been supplied to give further physiotherapy to physically handicapped trainees at the World Rehabilitation Fund Day Centre in Kwun Tong. All other services have been maintained and in March 1971 the Tang Shiu Kin Physiotherapy Unit in the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre at Sai Ying Pun was opened to patients. This will provide a much needed service for patients in the Western half of Hong Kong Island and for the first time the service of hydrotherapy treatment has been made available on this side of the Island.

128. An increasing interest in sport for the handicapped resulted in the first annual sports meeting for the physically handicapped in August 1970, when some 96 Hong Kong 'athletes' and 14 from New Zealand competed in 9 different events. Training and planning for the last annual sports meeting was carried out by the physiotherapists and planning for the next meeting is already in progress. Intermediate matches and competitions are held on a regular basis especially at Kowloon Rehabilitation Centre. While these events are mainly for permanent wheelchair victims, amputees and cerebral palsy patients and others are also encouraged to improve their physical fitness.

129. The Physiotherapy Training School had 41 students under training at the end of the year under review, the number including 7 for non-Government institutions. An additional 3rd classroom for the training of student physiotherapists was added to the School during the year.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
(Table 66)

130. The demand for occupational therapy services has continued. With the appointment of two officers and the return from overseas of

the first three scholarship graduates, the staffing position with regard to occupational therapists has somewhat improved. During the year two female candidates were awarded scholarships to receive training in the United Kingdom.

131. At Castle Peak Hospital the department continued to provide a diverse programme of progressive treatment, covering work, recreation and group social activities. Visits were made by small groups of patients to neighbouring villages accompanied by members of the staff in civilian dress, with the aim of bridging the gap between hospital and community. Industrial 'out-work', consisting of contracts with factories, continued as a valuable adjunct to the treatment programme, and domestic, hospital and office equipment continued to be produced to meet Government Supplies Department orders.

132. The Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre (now located in the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre) and Yau Ma Tei Mental Health Centre continued to provide a treatment programme for out-patients, including selected patients from Castle Peak Hospital for whom a short follow-up period was necessary and those receiving other forms of therapy referred for observation prior to assessment for future employment.

133. The Kowloon Jockey Club Rehabilitation Centre now includes a regular attendance of cerebral palsy children, for whom a special treatment room has been reserved which is located apart from the main work areas. Otherwise, treatment has followed the same pattern as in previous years and with the same aim in view—to assist patients to return to their previous employment, or where this is not possible, to an alternative means of livelihood. This unit has been directly responsible for the placement of an increased number of patients. The Hong Kong Telephone Company alone accepted a total of 8 against vacancies exclusively reserved for the disabled.

134. The occupational therapy units in Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital continued with the treatment of in-patients. In Queen Elizabeth Hospital there is also an attendance of out-patients, including cerebral palsy children. The Wan Chai Polyclinic has continued to function to its maximum with the limited accommodation available. The expansion of the service included two new units, a physical unit in the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre and a psychiatric unit in Kowloon Hospital West Wing.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES

135. Due to the increase of industrial and traffic accidents the demand for artificial limbs is increasing. Because of this, work-study in the production section has been directed mainly to improving the technique of fabricating prostheses. The main research and development undertaken during the year included modification to hip-disarticulation prostheses, improved prosthesis for fitting the Syme's amputee, and new prosthetic components for geriatric above-knee amputees. Though the number of new poliomyelitis patients requiring orthopaedic appliances has decreased the old poliomyelitis patients are growing up, and therefore the demand for medium and large sizes of long leg braces with knee hinges is increasing.

136. The number of Student Prosthetists under training in the department is now up to six. Since the training period for Student Prosthetists has been reduced from four years to three years a revised syllabus with more comprehensive lectures for the Prosthetic-Orthotic Course is being prepared. During the year one prosthetist was awarded the diploma of Orthopaedic Technician by the British Institute of Surgical Technicians and another prosthetist was awarded a prosthetic course by Government to study in the United Kingdom.

137. With the opening of the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre in March 1971 a comprehensive service to in-patients and out-patients on the Island has been achieved. The scope of the unit now covers all aspects of prosthetic and orthotic services for patients on either side of the harbour. The workshops of this unit also served as a supplier of special surgical appliances and instruments to the Orthopaedic Surgery Unit, the physiotherapy Unit and the Special Skin Clinic.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD

(Tables 67-68)

138. This section performs medical examinations of new entrants to Government employment and to the Essential Services Corps. The number of persons classified as unfit on account of tuberculosis decreased considerably when compared with the previous year. Tuberculosis remained the primary reason for non-acceptance of applicants on medical grounds, being responsible for 6 out of the 9 classifications as 'unfit' in each thousand examinations.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY

139. As a result of the continued development of the services provided in medical institutions operated by the Medical and Health Department, coupled with further increases in the demands upon them, the administration and supply of the hospital service becomes increasingly complex.

140. As in previous years, the Central Laundry has been kept under continuous review, particularly with reference to its future requirements and its relationship with other essential service departments. Further investigations into the use of disposable items have been undertaken with a view to reducing the work-load on the already overloaded service. However, the conclusions reached still confirm that disposable products are not yet an economic proposition in Hong Kong. Work on the new Shau Kei Wan Laundry is proceeding, and it is hoped that this new Unit will be in operation early next year thus easing the load on the existing Laundry at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Investigations indicate that owing to the continued expansion of the Department's activities a third laundry will eventually be required, and steps are being taken to find a suitable site for this.

141. Efforts to promote harmonious staff relations have continued during the year under review. The Joint Consultative Committee of Kowloon Hospital is proving a success, and it is hoped that further Joint Consultative Committees will be established in the near future. Proposals for the reorganization of the Medical and Health Department Staff Welfare Association have been approved, and the Association is now known as the Medical and Health Department Staff Society. Approval is also being sought for the appointment of a full-time Welfare Officer, and it is hoped to conduct a membership recruiting campaign shortly in order to encourage greater staff participation in the staff Society.

142. The design and types of special and standard items of hospital equipment in use have been kept under review, so as to achieve some standardization between one unit and another and ensure greater efficiency and economy.

AUXILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE

143. This branch of the Essential Services Corps has a strength of over 5,400 men and women—2,000 of whom are under 25 years of age—trained to augment the Colony's medical services during any

emergency. Approximately half the strength is used to make up the Ambulance Depot teams, which are dispersed throughout the Colony and are affiliated to the nearest Fire Stations (Ambulance Service). These ambulance depot teams are trained to reinforce the regular ambulance service, to provide mobile first aid parties and light rescue teams, especially in the New Territories and on the islands.

144. Members of the Service who are assigned for emergency duties in Medical Establishments carry out training annually in one of the major hospitals. Members who are assigned to reinforce the Ambulance Service perform duties with the latter service at weekends and on public holidays. There are also over 250 members, male and female, who are trained as life-savers, and who reinforce the regular life guards on the beaches at weekends and on public holidays.

145. Members attended at the scenes of large fires throughout the Colony during the year. They assisted in the distribution of anti-narcotics leaflets, during the anti-narcotics campaign in November 1970, in resettlement estates, at cinemas and theatres, at playgrounds, at markets and at ferry piers, besides showing films at selected secondary schools.

146. The Band of the AMS has performed on a number of occasions in public, at Medical Department functions, and gave concerts at Christmas 1970 at seven of the Colony's major hospitals.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL CLINICS

(Table 69)

147. In accordance with the Medical Clinics Ordinance, Chapter 343, all clinics were required to be re-registered annually. On 31st March, 1971, there were 75 registered static clinics and 3 registered mobile clinics in the charge of registered medical practitioners, and 350 clinics registered with exemption, making a total of 428.

148. The Low Cost Medical Care Scheme under which static clinics are set up in Resettlement and Housing Estates continued to operate throughout the year, the aim being to provide one doctor for every 6,000 residents, with priority given to registered medical practitioners. At the end of the year under review there were 62 clinics in Resettlement Estates and 14 in Housing Estates operated by registered doctors. In addition there were 34 clinics in Resettlement Estates and 2 clinics in Housing Estates which were registered with exemption.

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

(Tables 70-73)

149. Financial assistance mainly by means of an annual subvention is given by Government to certain voluntary organization maintaining hospitals in the Colony. Such hospitals, containing a total of 7,533 beds, provide mainly sub-acute general beds or facilities for persons suffering from certain specific diseases or handicaps. The total Government subvention to these hospitals during the year was \$62,081,016 recurrent and \$1,065,719 special expenditure.

THE TUNG WAH GROUP OF HOSPITALS

150. The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, which celebrated the 100th Anniversary of its founding this year, is a long-established Chinese charitable organization, and is managed by a Board of Directors elected annually. During recent years a programme of modernization and expansion has been undertaken with assistance from Government in terms of personnel, especially medical officer and consultant services, money and material, the subvention amounting to \$34,891,431.

151. Construction work of the 12-storey Centenary Block in Tung Wah Hospital started in July 1970 and is expected to be completed at the end of 1972. The building will have 424 beds, with a new out-patient department, a new casualty department, X-Ray facilities, new operating theatres, and additional quarters for 50 nurses.

152. The Casualty Department at Kwong Wah Hospital handles all accident cases taking place between Waterloo Road and Lai Chi Kok Road. A large number of patients was referred to it by Government clinics both in Kowloon and in the New Territories. As a result this department dealt with cases not only from the northern part of the Kowloon peninsula but also from other areas. A police post has been established to deal with medico-legal cases, and an industrial nurse from the Labour Department attends to advise in cases of industrial accidents. An officer from the Fire Services Department was also posted to the casualty department to handle the ambulance services.

153. A new modern and well-equipped Dental Clinic in Kwong Wah Hospital was established and opened for use in February 1971 to serve all staff working for the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals.

154. The development of Wong Tai Sin Infirmary Phases II and III was completed. There are altogether 681 beds, 185 of them allocated

to the Government tuberculosis service. Patients for long-term treatment are transferred to the Infirmary from Queen Elizabeth Hospital or from Kwong Wah Hospital. There are also 503 beds in the Tung Wah Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital for the treatment of chronic patients. However, the provision of a total of 1,184 beds for long-term patients under the management of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals is still not sufficient to meet the demand for more chronic beds for the Colony.

THE ALICE HO MIU LING NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL

155. This hospital, supported by the London Missionary Society, received a Government subvention of \$3,799,879 during the year. The hospital has been considerably modernized in recent years and its facilities greatly improved.

156. During the year the three gynaecology operating theatres and associated rooms were extensively remodelled and modernized; the cost was partly met by a capital subvention from Government. The changes have been welcomed by both patients and staff. The X-Ray department, over-burdened with increasing work, received a capital subvention from Government to add a diagnostic X-Ray unit and table. This has been installed and has markedly reduced the waiting lists.

POK OI HOSPITAL

157. This charitable hospital at Yuen Long in the New Territories continued to serve the population in Yuen Long and its surrounding areas. The hospital's programme of modest expansion progressed satisfactorily and new projects included the construction of minor staff quarters, a kitchen and a mortuary.

CARITAS MEDICAL CENTRE

158. This hospital of 850 beds, erected with the aid of donations from Roman Catholic communities in many parts of the world, in particular the Federal Republic of Germany, and maintained partly with the aid of a Government subvention of \$3,700,000, is situated in the densely populated district of So Uk in north-west Kowloon. It is administered by the Canossian Sisters and comprises blocks for general, tuberculosis and cancer patients, as well as quarters for staff and a nurses training school. The hospital continued to play an active part in the provision of medical services in the Colony. During the year

the new extension of the laundry unit was commissioned and has provided useful service for the hospital.

HONG KONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND THORACIC DISEASES ASSOCIATION

159. This Association, in its three institutions, the Grantham Hospital, the Ruttonjee Sanatorium, and the Freni Memorial Convalescent Home, provides the great majority of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis and a close liaison is maintained with the Government Chest Service.

The Grantham Hospital (Table 71)

160. This hospital of 612 beds is equipped as a modern chest hospital and is administered by the Grantham Hospital Management Board on a fee-paying, non-profit-making basis. Government maintains 610 of the beds but all staff of the hospital is provided by the Association, with the exception of Government Medical Officers posted to the Government Clinical Units, which are directly responsible for 218 of the beds.

161. This hospital is also a centre for cardiac surgery. As a result of contributions from Government, the University and the Association, open-heart surgery started in 1968. Staff of this Unit consists of specialists from the Departments of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Hong Kong and from the Medical and Health Department.

Ruttonjee Sanatorium and Freni Memorial Convalescent Home (Table 72)

162. The Ruttonjee Sanatorium and its annex, the Freni Memorial Convalescent Home, together accommodate 360 patients suffering from tuberculosis and other chest diseases. The Sanatorium also operates a follow-up clinic and a B.C.G. centre. They are supported by voluntary contributions and by a subvention from Government amounting to \$2,300,000 in the year under review.

HAVEN OF HOPE SANATORIUM

163. This hospital of 322 beds is situated in the Junk Bay area of the New Territories, and a tuberculosis out-patient and follow-up clinic is maintained at nearby Rennie's Mill. During the year the hospital was assisted in its recurrent expenditure by a Government subvention of \$1,080,000.



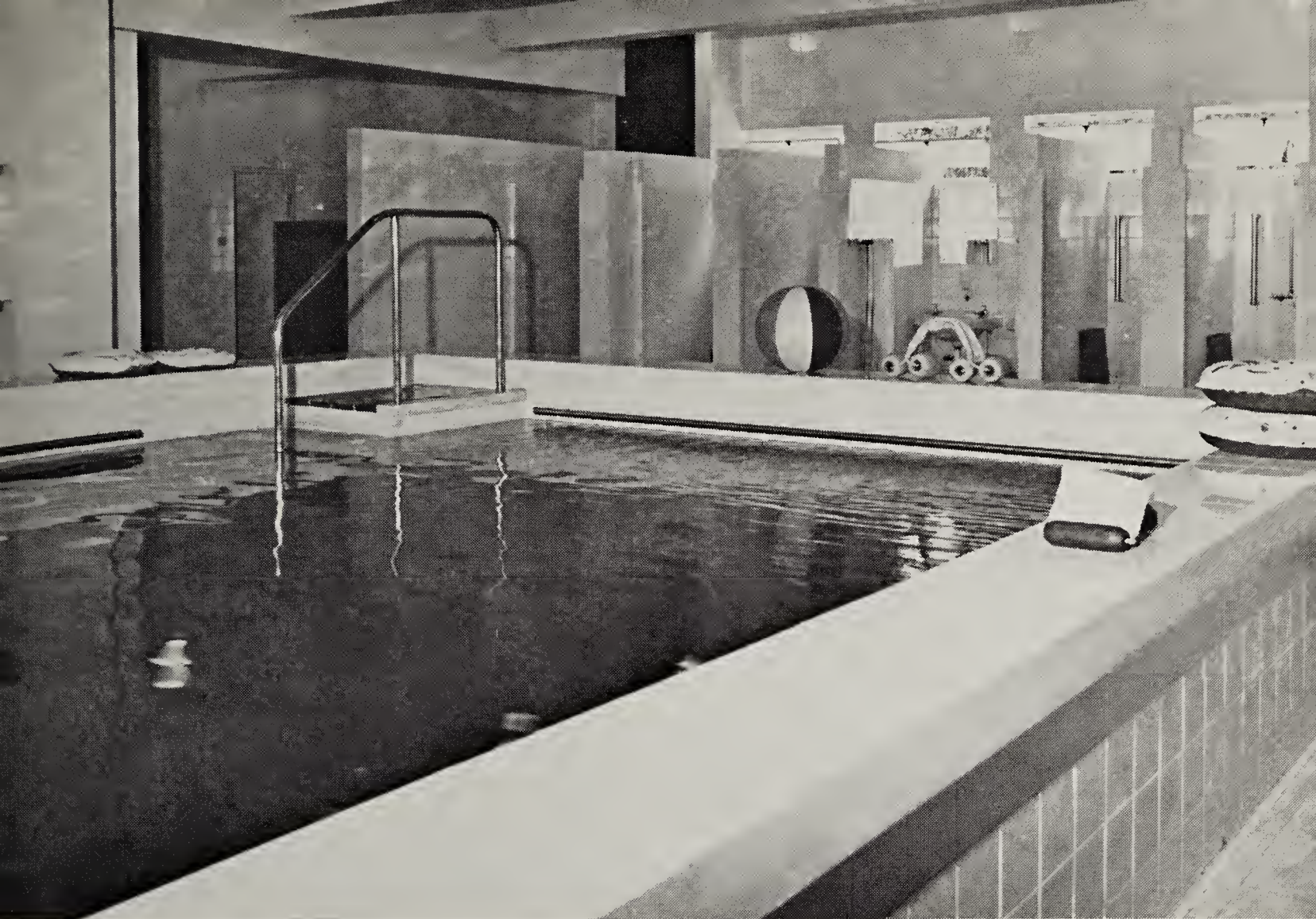
David Trench Rehabilitation Centre, opened in March 1971.



Weighing a baby in the Western Maternal and Child Health Centre inside the building of the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre.

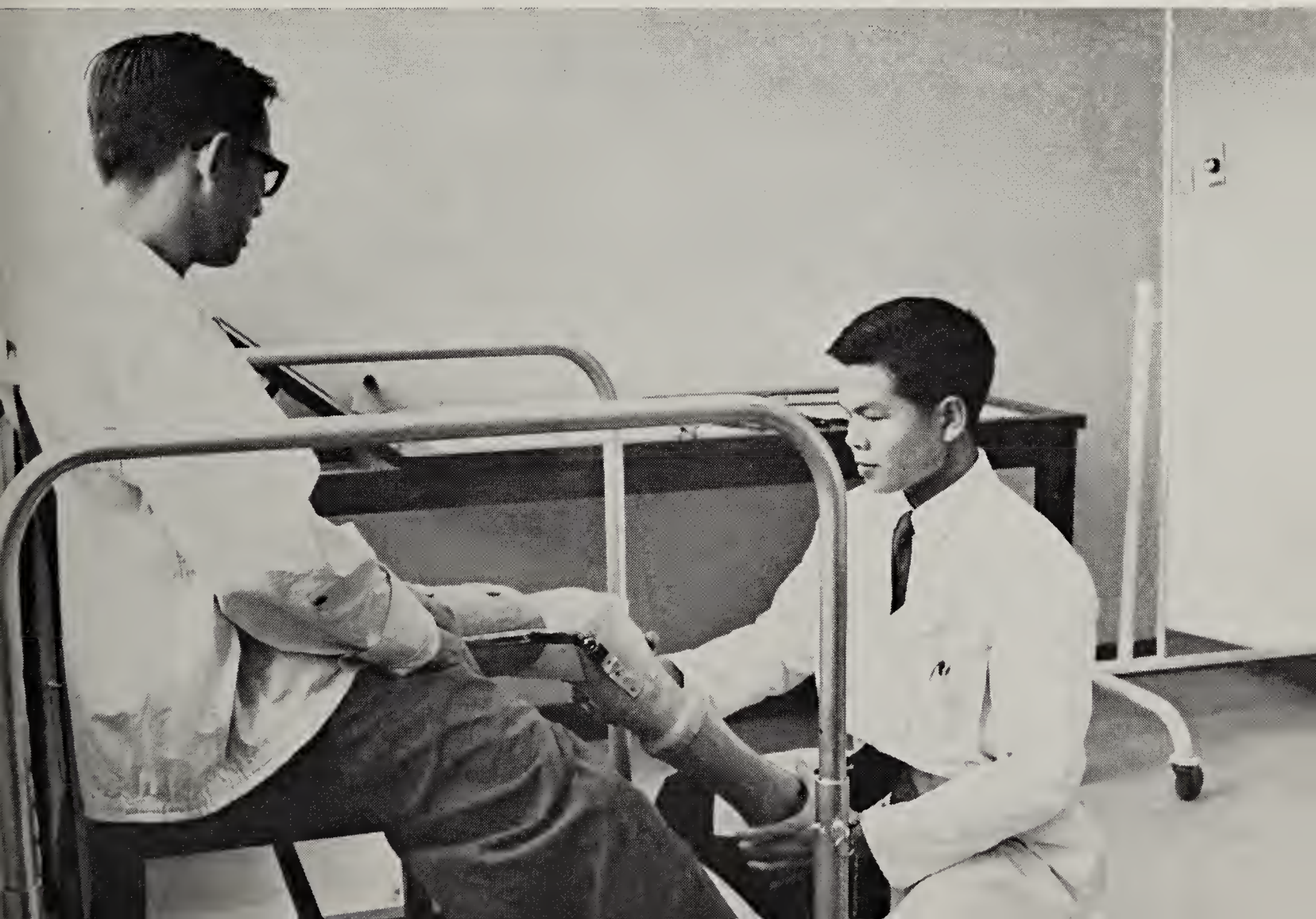
Patients receiving physiotherapy treatment at the Tang Shiu Kin Physiotherapy Clinic in the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre.

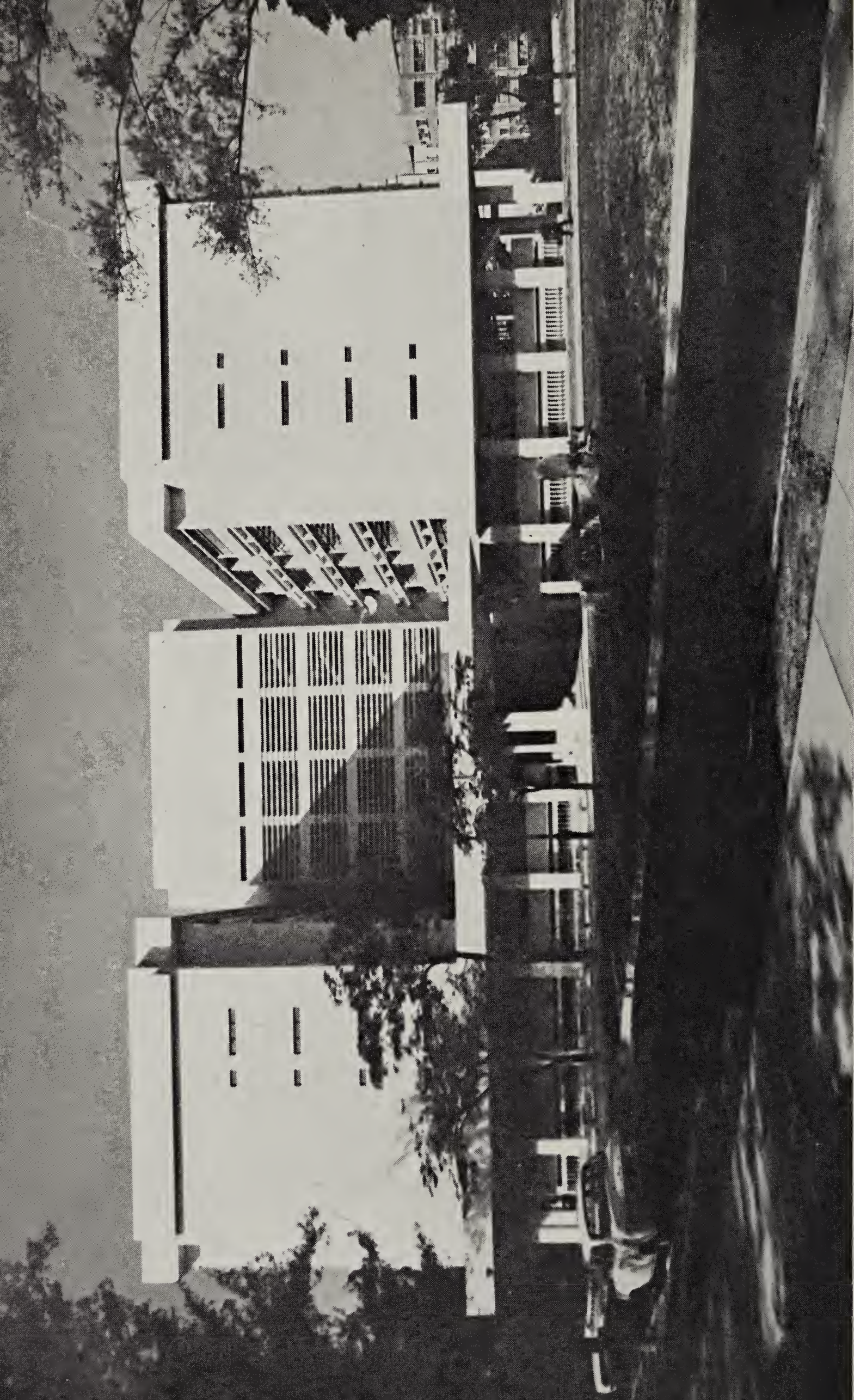




The hydrotherapy pool in the Tang Shiu Kin Physiotherapy Clinic.

A patient being fitted with an artificial limb in the Orthopaedic and Prosthetic Appliance Unit in the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre.





Kowloon Hospital West Wing, completed in October 1970.

DUCHESS OF KENT CHILDREN'S ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL
AND CONVALESCENT HOME

164. Maintained by the Society for the Relief of Disabled Children, with the aid of a Government subvention of \$1,215,858, this modern children orthopaedic hospital now contains 200 beds for children requiring specialized long-term orthopaedic care and surgery. Patients are admitted to the hospital through its own out-patient department and other clinics. Traumatic cases are transferred from Queen Mary Hospital for convalescence. An orthopaedic appliance department is provided at the hospital. The Hong Kong Red Cross Society provides primary school teachers to enable the children to continue their education during convalescence.

OUR LADY OF MARYKNOLL HOSPITAL

165. This hospital is administered by the Maryknoll Sisters, and was maintained during the year with the aid of a Government subvention of \$1,050,000. It is located at Wong Tai Sin in north-east Kowloon and provides general in-patient and out-patient facilities for this rapidly expanding area. The new wing of the hospital was opened in 1969. The hospital now has a total of 220 beds, 180 for general third class patients and 40 for first and second class patients and maternity cases.

HAY LING CHAU LEPROSARIUM
(Table 73)

166. This leprosarium, situated on an island six miles from Hong Kong Island, is maintained by the Leprosy Mission, Hong Kong Auxiliary, with the aid of a Government subvention, which in the year under review was \$800,000. It provides in-patient and rehabilitation facilities for leprosy patients and has special facilities for those who require reconstructive surgery or who are suffering from inter-current disease. Fortunately the number of patients has fallen in recent years as a result of the decreasing incidence of leprosy and at the end of the year under review there were fewer than 250 patients in the leprosarium.

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR REHABILITATION
MARGARET TRENCH MEDICAL REHABILITATION CENTRE

167. This centre, aided by a recurrent grant from Government amounting to \$655,000 in the year under review, accommodates 80

patients and has occupational workshops and facilities for physiotherapy and for the manufacture of prostheses. It is designed to assist in the quick return to employment of those who have been injured, particularly in industrial accidents.

NAM LONG HOSPITAL

168. This hospital, maintained by the Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society, is situated at Brick Hill overlooking Aberdeen harbour. With accommodation for 120 beds it takes in cancer patients, convalescing from major surgery or from radiotherapy and also those with advanced disease. Chemotherapy is also given to patients. Cases are referred by Government or private hospitals or by medical practitioners, and it is the policy of the hospital to admit only such cases. All poor patients receive free treatment but for those who are able to pay a small fee is charged. Patients are provided with medical social service. During the year planning was underway to expand the capacity of the hospital by an addition of 60 beds to a complement of 180 beds.

HONG KONG BUDDHIST HOSPITAL

169. This hospital, situated at Lo Fu Ngam, Kowloon, was opened in October 1970. It has a capacity for 350 beds, and during its first stage of operation the hospital opened 178. The capital cost of this hospital was met by the Hong Kong Buddhist Association with Government granting the hospital site at nil premium. The hospital was assisted by Government in respect of its recurrent cost to the amount of \$250,026 during the year.

VI. DEVELOPMENT

(Table 74)

FORWARD PLANNING

170. Reference has been made previously in this report to the unparalleled hospital development of the past 16 years. However, the population has also been increasing very rapidly and there is considerable pressure on most categories of hospital beds, particularly those for acute and chronic general and mental patients. The White Paper on Development of Medical Services in Hong Kong, which was tabled in the Legislative Council in February 1964, outlined the medical

problems of the Colony and made suggestions to remedy deficiencies in order to produce, in the face of a rapidly increasing population, a reasonably satisfactory standard of medical facilities. Developments have to take into account the ability of the community to afford these facilities either by direct payment or by indirect payment by means of taxation. The Working Party which prepared the White Paper was re-constituted by His Excellency the Governor as the Medical Development Plan Standing Committee. The Director of Medical and Health Services is its Chairman and the Committee comprises two nominated members and representatives of the Medical and Health Department, of the Finance and Social Services Branches of the Colonial Secretariat, and, when necessary, of the Public Works Department. The Committee has held 51 meetings since its inception, in order to keep the recommendations made in the White Paper under continuous review and to report its conclusions on all major matters to Government. The Committee's activities fall into five main categories, namely: development of medical institutions; staffing of such institutions; subventions to Government-assisted institutions; fees and charges; and improved utilization of existing medical facilities.

171. The principal matters with which the Committee were occupied were: the 350-bed United Christian Hospital at Kwun Tong; the 100-bed Yan Chai Hospital at Tsuen Wan; the Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital in Kowloon; the working party on medical subventions; and the subventions paid to Government-assisted institutions.

172. Amongst new matters considered by the Committee were: Fanling Hospital, Sha Tau Kok Clinic and the Specialist Clinic on Hong Kong Island East; a permanent midwives training school and an extension to Block B of Queen Elizabeth Hospital; medical facilities at Kwun Tong; and the utilization of vacant beds in subvented hospitals.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

173. The year 1970-71 saw the completion of a number of major additions to the Colony's medical and health services. Although most of these have been mentioned elsewhere in this report, it is appropriate to summarize them in this chapter.

174. Government projects completed during the year were the Kowloon Hospital West Wing, the Organ Transplant Unit and the new maternity ward at Queen Mary Hospital, the additional third-class

room at the Physiotherapy Training School at Queen Elizabeth Hospital and the David Trench Rehabilitation Centre. Also completed, was the Government-assisted hospital, the Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital.

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

175. Major projects on which construction had commenced were the new vaccine institute at Pok Fu Lam, a standard clinic for Kwai Chung North, Queen Mary Hospital reprovisioning of the mortuary, virus laboratory and clinical pathology services, Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung Polyclinic, stage I, a Medical Department laundry, the New Clinical Building at Queen Mary Hospital, the Yan Chai Hospital at Tsuen Wan, and the Centenary Block of the Tung Wah Hospital.

176. A detailed statement of development will be found in the Statistical Appendix to this report.

VII. TRAINING PROGRAMME

(Tables 75-77)

DOCTORS

177. The University of Hong Kong confers the degrees of M.B., B.S., which have been registrable with the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom since 1911. Posts in the major hospitals are recognized for post-graduate training by the majority of examining bodies in Britain.

178. Mention has been made in recent reports of the shortage of qualified medical personnel. In February 1969 a Committee was appointed by Government to review the doctor problem in the Hong Kong Government. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles HARTWELL, C.M.G., submitted its report in the same year. In the report reference was made to the need for increasing the intake of medical students by the Medical Faculty of the University of Hong Kong. Between 1965 and 1969 the University's intake of medical students was 120 a year; with effect from October 1970 the intake has been increased to 150. Extension plans to increase the facilities for clinical teaching at Queen Mary Hospital are already in hand, in order to allow for the larger number of students expected to start their clinical training in October 1972.

179. A programme for the training of Government doctors for post-graduate qualifications has been in existence. A number of training posts are established in the clinical units for post-qualification training. Suitable candidates when selected will be given training under the supervision of the clinical specialists for a period of about four years. Subject to departmental needs a local officer who has completed four years continuous resident service and who has been confirmed to the pensionable establishment, may be granted paid study leave to attend a course of study outside the Colony for the purpose of acquiring knowledge, experience or qualifications which will be of advantage to the public service or to the officer in the official capacity. Through this arrangement, many Government doctors in the past years have been given study leaves and granted fellowships, scholarships, or study tours to attend courses of study overseas. Between 1965 and 1970, a total of 48 Government doctors returned to the Colony with higher qualifications in various fields.

DENTAL STAFF

180. No training in dentistry is available in Hong Kong but Government annually awards scholarships for the study of dentistry overseas. Four such scholarships were awarded during the year. One scholar returned to the Colony after qualification, bringing the total of returned graduates to 63 out of a total of 85 scholarships so far awarded.

181. In-service training in dental technology continues for Government student dental technicians, while evening classes for dental technicians in private employment are held at the Hong Kong Technical College. During the year seven Government student dental technicians passed the Intermediate Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Dental Technology. In-service training for selected dental surgery assistants in the fields of dental radiography and orthodontics is also carried on.

182. Two Dental Surgery Assistants are in Singapore under World Health Organization scholarships for training in dental nursing. A Dental Nurse is now on a 12-month Dental Nurse Tutor course in New Zealand under a World Health Organization Fellowship, to assist, on her completion of the course, in the training of Dental Nurses in Hong Kong.

NURSING STAFF

Nurses

183. There are three Government hospital schools of nursing. Those at the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary Hospitals are general schools, and that at the Castle Peak Hospital is a psychiatric nursing school. Training at Government schools and at the Caritas Medical Centre is in English. There are also approved schools at the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, the Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital and the Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital, where instruction is in Cantonese. Examinations are held by the Nursing Board of Hong Kong and there is full reciprocity of registration between the Board and the General Nursing Council of England and Wales.

Nursing Auxiliaries

184. Two types of course are held for nursing auxiliaries. The general course is of two years' duration. It is undertaken at Kowloon Hospital and consists of theoretical and practical training in basic and routine nursing care of general hospital patients. The psychiatric course, also of two years' duration, is held at Castle Peak Hospital, and consists of theoretical and practical training in the performance of routine nursing duties for, and in the maintenance of custodial care of, psychiatric patients.

Post-graduate nurses

185. Seven qualified nurses who had been sent overseas for further study returned to the Colony having successfully gained post-graduate certificates in nursing education, nursing administration, neuro-surgical nursing and dietetics. A further ten nurses proceeded overseas to study nursing education, theatre service centre technique, intensive care therapy, orthopaedic nursing and dietetics.

Midwifery

186. For registered general nurses a one-year course in midwifery is held three times a year. For student midwives who are not registered nurses a two-year course of training at the Tsan Yuk Hospital, and to a limited extent at other approved training schools, is accepted by the Midwives Board for entry to its examinations.

187. Due to the limited scope of domiciliary midwifery in Hong Kong adequate practical training in this aspect of midwifery cannot be

given, and full reciprocity of recognition of midwifery qualifications with the Central Midwives Board of England and Wales is not possible.

Health Visitors

188. A nine-month Health Visitors' Course is held yearly for Registered Nurses who also hold a Midwifery Certificate. 15 trained nurses successfully completed this course, which ended in January 1971.

Health Auxiliaries

189. A two-year course for health auxiliaries is held yearly. It provides training in health education and public health nursing, which includes maternal and child health work, training and keeping of records of infectious diseases in general, and of tuberculosis, leprosy and venereal diseases in particular.

RADIOGRAPHERS

190. Training in this sphere continued during the year and examinations were held in the Colony for Membership of the Society of Radiographers of England for both therapy and diagnostic radiographers.

LABORATORY TECHNICIANS

191. The Medical and Health Department Institute of Pathology maintained its in-service training for Medical Laboratory Technicians, the Intermediate Examination of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology of the United Kingdom being held in the Colony. Technicians were also sent to the United Kingdom to obtain the AIMLT qualifications.

OTHER FORMS OF DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING

192. In-service courses of training were continued for dispensers, dental technicians and prosthetists. These do not all lead to recognized qualifications, but prepare those concerned for appointment to permanent posts in Government service after passing a departmental examination.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

193. During the year under review, Dr. P. H. TENG, C.M.G., O.B.E. retired on 1st July, 1970. Within the 7-year period of his tenure of office the Medical and Health Services in Hong Kong underwent rapid and far-reaching expansion resulting in better improvement all round. The Department is greatly indebted to him for much accomplishment and achievement.

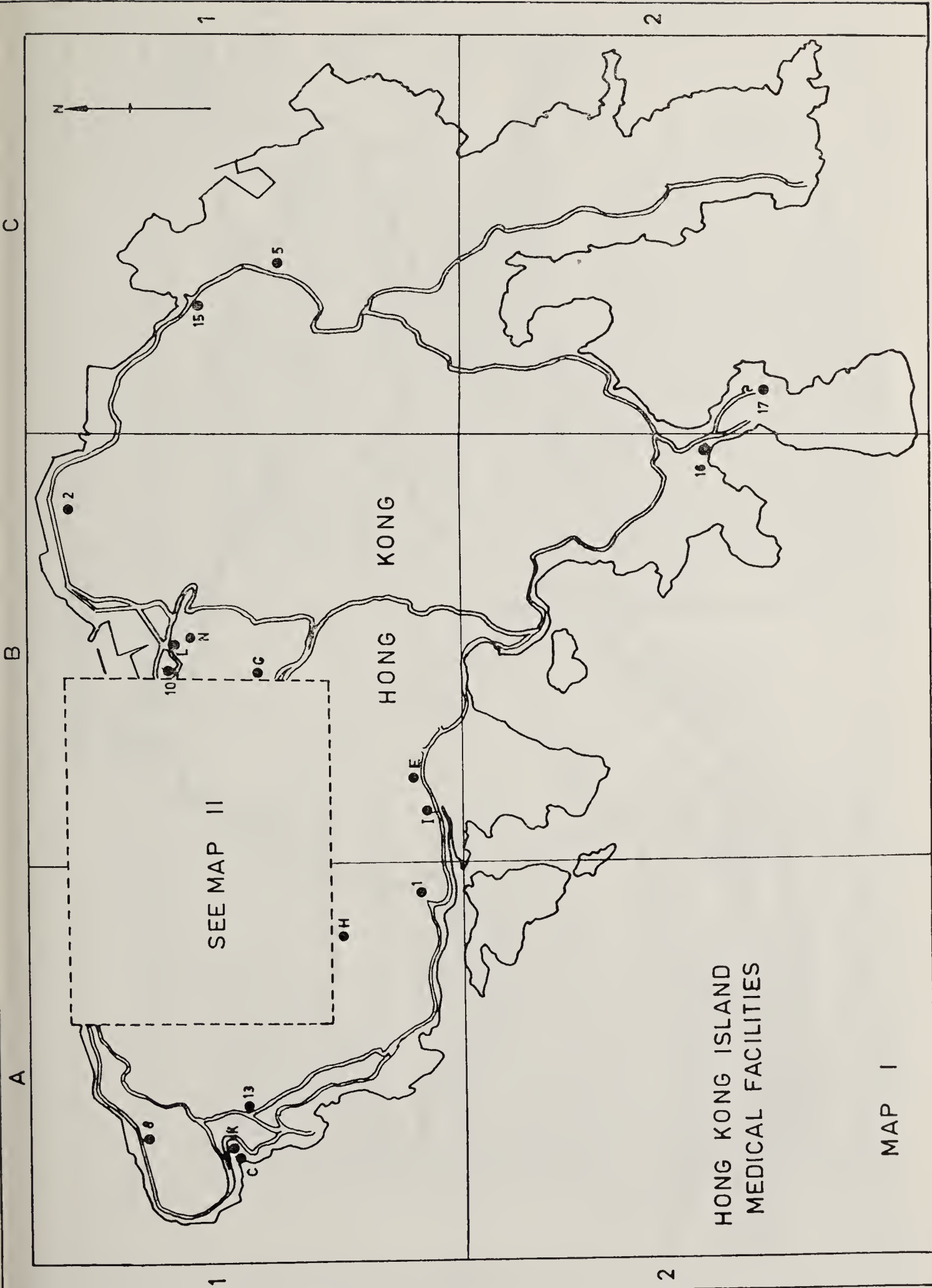
194. I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation to all ranks of the Department for their help in dealing with the many problems which the Department has to face everyday. In spite of the fact that they often have to work under adverse circumstances, they have all carried out their duties effectively with a true sense of devotion and dedication. The Department has also received every assistance and co-operation from other Government Departments, all voluntary agencies, the Press, and the Radio and Television networks. The patience shown by members of the public in spite of the many unavoidable shortcomings of the Service is deeply appreciated.

195. I would also wish to thank the many public-spirited persons who have devoted so much of their valuable time to serve on Statutory Boards, Advisory Committees and Working Parties, and in voluntary agencies dealing with the many aspects of medical and health problems in Hong Kong. Thanks are also due to contributions made by private individuals, local and overseas organizations to assist Government in providing facilities for all those in need of subsidized medical care.

G. H. CHOA,

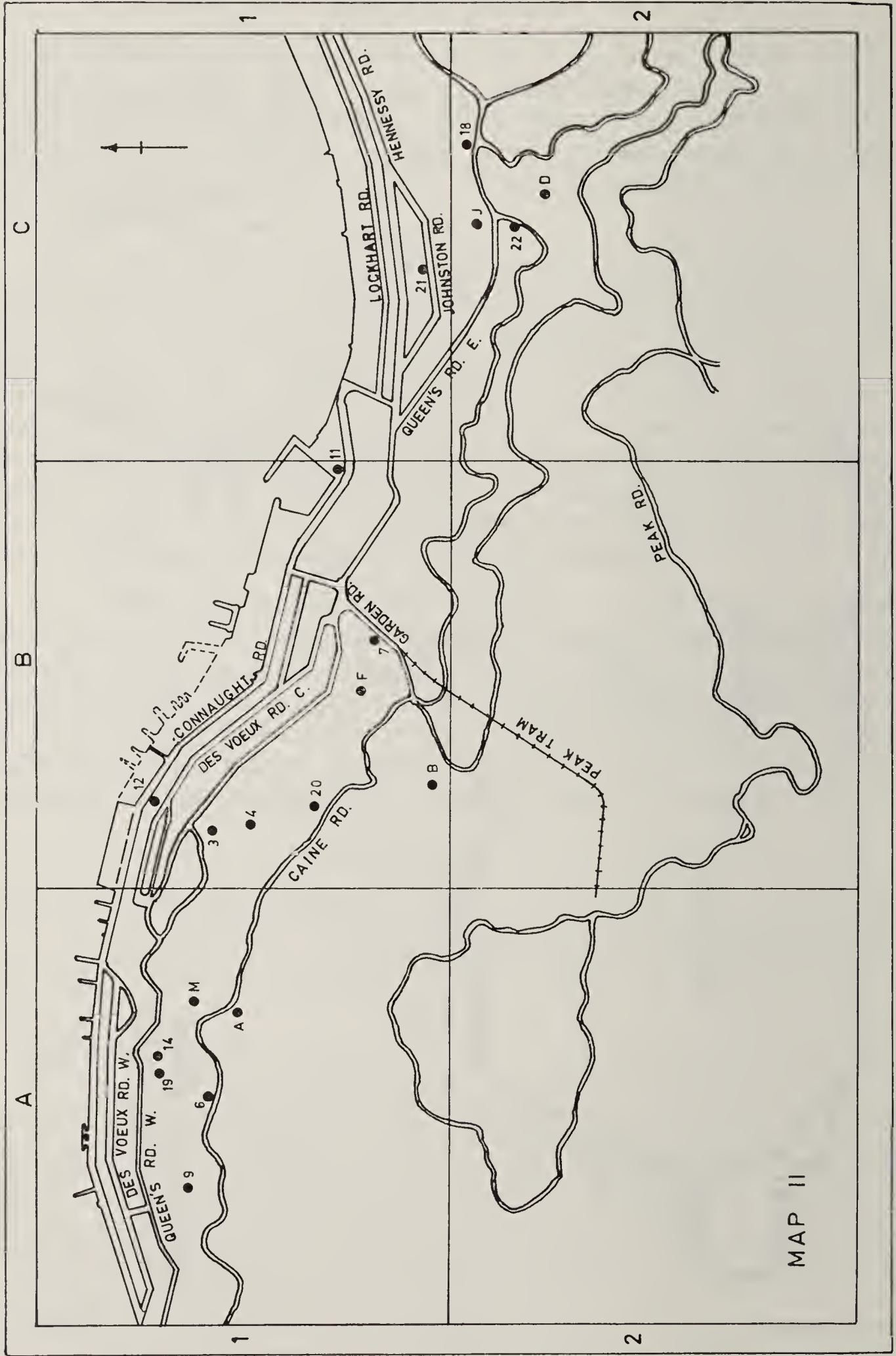
Director of Medical and Health Services.

24th July, 1971.



HONG KONG ISLAND
MEDICAL FACILITIES

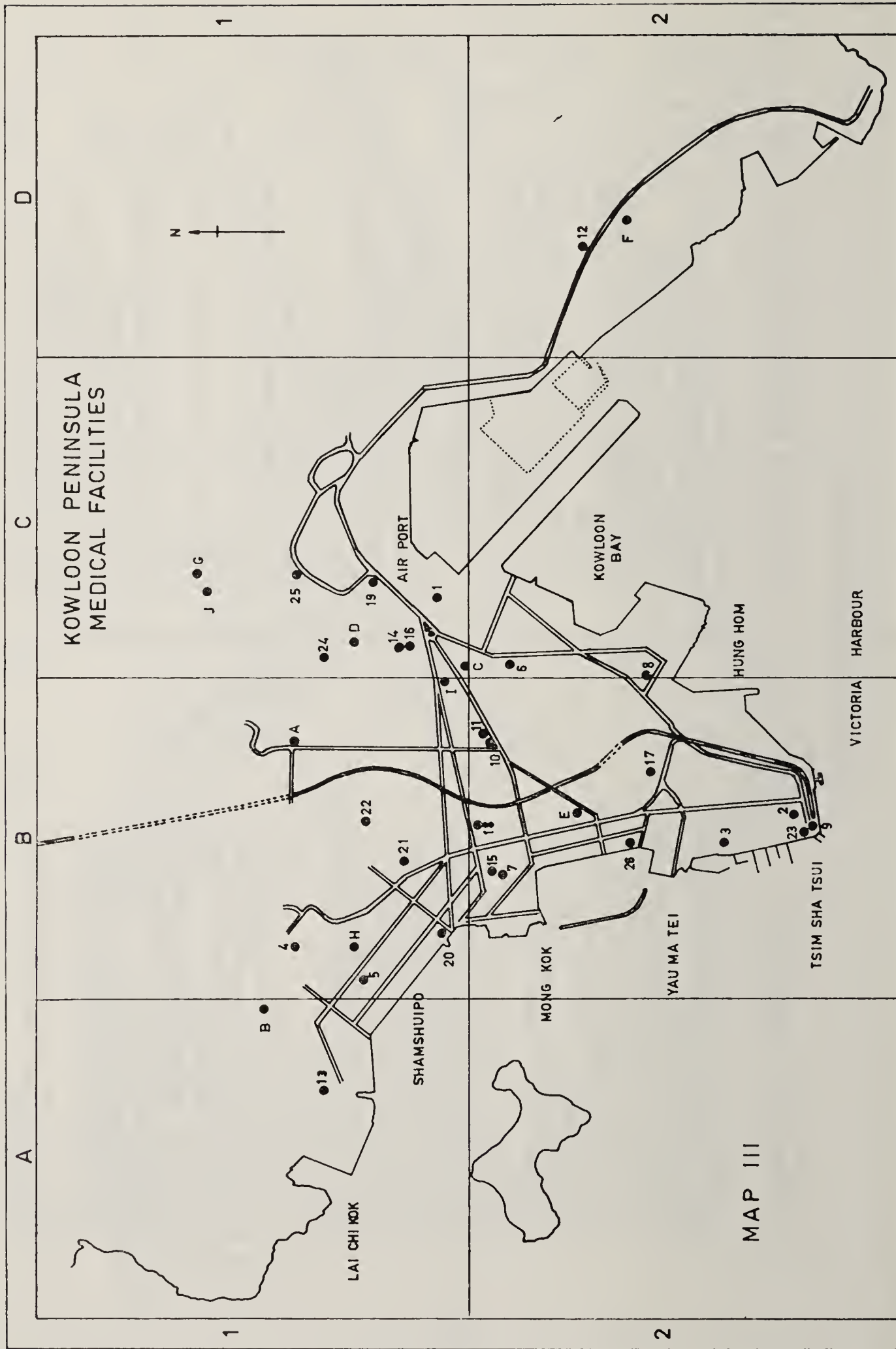
MAP I



MAP II

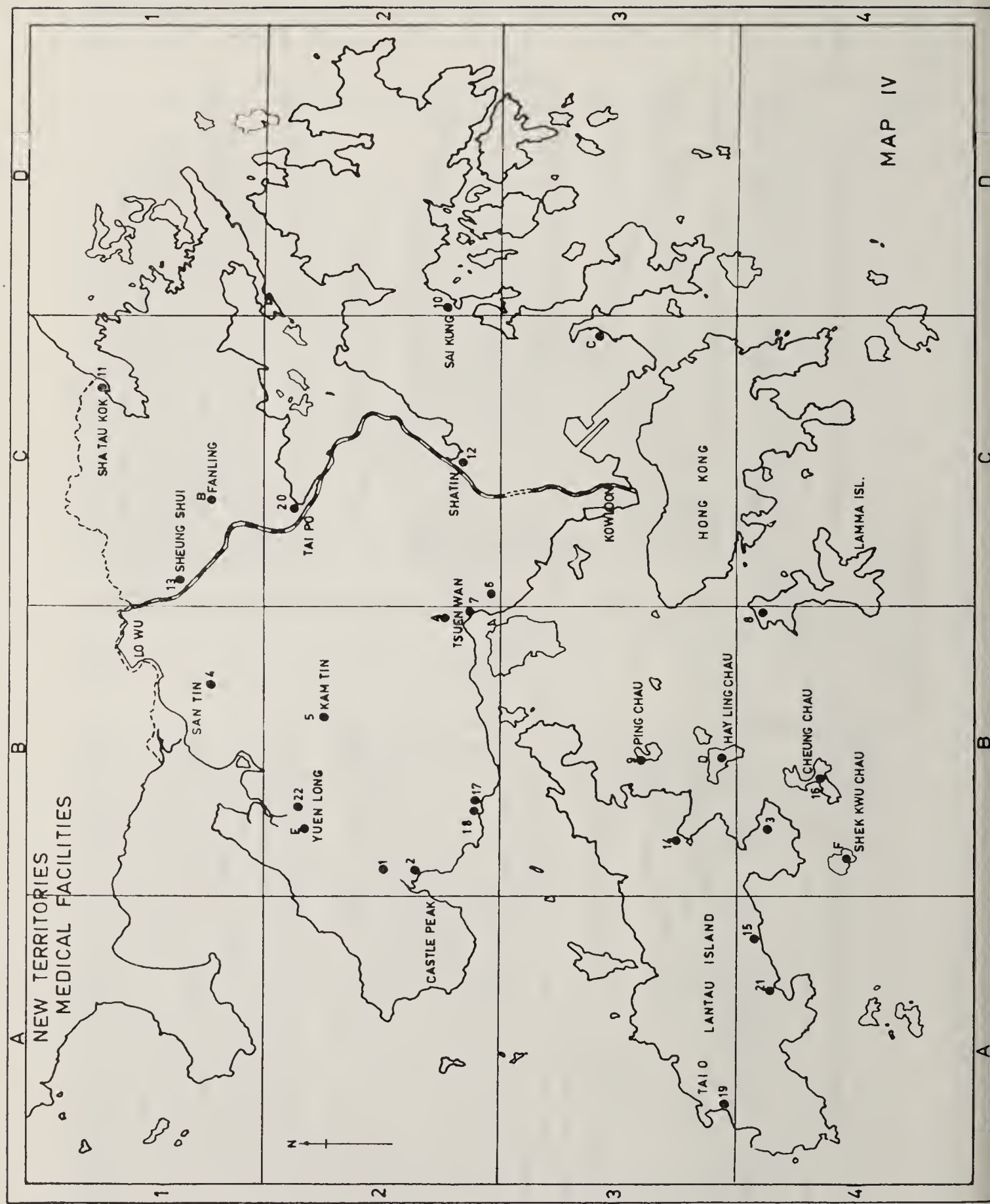
HONG KONG ISLAND

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS	MAP I	MAP II	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (Contd.)	MAP I	MAP II
1. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (General out-patient facilities, dental clinic, maternal and child health centre and maternity home)	A 1		17. Stanley Prison Hospital		
2. Anne Black Health Centre (General out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre, maternity home, dental clinic and X-ray survey centre)	B 1		18. Tang Shiu Kin Hospital (a casualty and maternity hospital with out-patient Department)	C 2	C 2
3. Central District Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre and special clinics)		B 1	19. Tsan Yuk Hospital (a maternity hospital)		A 1
4. Central Police Medical Post (General out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families)		B 1	20. Victoria Reception Centre (General out-patient facilities for prison officers and their families, and general medical and psychiatric facilities for detainees)		B 1
5. Chai Wan Clinic and Maternity Home	C 1		21. Violet Peel Polyclinic (General out-patient facilities with special clinics and an ophthalmic centre)		C 1
6. David Trench Rehabilitation Centre (Embracing Tang Shiu Kin Physiotherapy Unit, Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre, Western M.C.H.)		A 1	22. Wan Chai Clinic (a dental centre, tuberculosis clinic and physiotherapy Department)		C 2
7. Hong Kong Families Clinic (General out-patient facilities and dental clinic for English-speaking Government Servants and their families)			GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS		
8. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre, maternity home and dental clinic)	A 1	B 1	A. Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital (a general hospital)	A 1	A 1
9. Li Sing Dental Clinic		A 1	B. Canossa Hospital (a general hospital)		B 1
10. Medical Examination Board	B 1		C. Duchess of Kent Children's Orthopaedic Hospital and Convalescent Home		C 2
11. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Harcourt Road		B 1	D. Freni Memorial Convalescent Home	B 1	B 1
12. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Marine Building		B 1	E. Grantham Hospital (a tuberculosis hospital)		
13. Queen Mary Hospital (an acute general hospital with casualty department)	A 1		F. Hong Kong Central Hospital (a general hospital)		
14. Sai Ying Pun Hospital (infectious diseases) and Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Clinic (General out-patient and special clinics)		A 1	G. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital (a general hospital)	B 1	B 1
15. Shau Kei Wan Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre, maternity home, chest clinic and dental clinic)	C 1		H. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital (a general hospital)	A 1	
16. Stanley Dispensary and Maternity Home (a maternity home with some out-patient facilities and dental clinic)	B 2		I. Nam Long Hospital (a cancer hospital)	B 1	
			J. Ruttonjee Sanatorium (a tuberculosis hospital)	A 1	C 2
			K. Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital		
			L. St. Paul's Hospital (a general hospital)	B 1	
			M. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient department and special clinics)		A 1
			N. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient department)	B 1	



KOWLOON

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS	MAP III	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (Contd.)	MAP III
1. Air Port Health Station	C 1	19. Robert Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre and maternity home)	C 1
2. Ashley Road Social Hygiene Clinic (a male treatment centre for venereal disease)	B 2	20. Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary (general out-patient facilities)	B 1
3. Canton Road Police Medical Post (general out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families)	B 2	21. Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (general out-patient facilities with special clinics, a chest clinic and a maternal and child health centre)	B 1
4. Cheung Sha Wan Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternal and Child health centre, maternity home and eye clinic)	B 1	22. Tai Hung Tung Clinic (general out-patient facilities)	B 1
5. Cheung Sha Wan Police Medical Post (general out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families)	B 1	23. Tsim Sha Tsui Port Health Inoculation Centre, Ocean Terminal	B 2
6. Farm Road Dental Clinic	C 2	24. Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre and maternity home)	C 1
7. Government Ophthalmic Clinic-Arran Street (an ophthalmic centre)	B 2	25. Wong Tai Sin Police Quarters Medical Post (general out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families)	C 1
8. Hung Hom Clinic & Maternity Home (general out-patient facilities and maternity home)	C 2	26. Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Polyclinic (general out-patient, social hygiene facilities, eye clinic, dental clinic, chest clinic, maternal and child health centre)	B 2
9. Kowloon-Canton Railway Staff Clinic (dental facilities for railway staff and their families)	B 2	GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS	
10. Kowloon Chest Clinic (a tuberculosis Clinic)	B 2	A. Baptist Hospital (a general hospital)	B 1
11. Kowloon Hospital and Out-patient Department (a general hospital with general out-patient and dental facilities)	B 2	B. Caritas Medical Centre (a general and tuberculosis hospital)	A 1
12. Kwun Tong Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre, dental clinic and maternity home)	B 2	C. Evangel Medical Centre (a general hospital)	C 1
13. Lai Chi Kok Hospital (an infectious diseases and convalescent hospital, with an Isolation Unit for the segregation of suspected cases of quarantinable diseases)	D 2	D. Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital (a general hospital)	C 1
14. Li Kee Memorial Dispensary (general out-patient facilities with special clinics and a dental clinic)	A 1	E. Kwong Wah Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient department)	B 2
15. Li Po Chun Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, maternal and child health centre and maternity home)	C 1	F. Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre	D 2
16. Lions Club Maternal & Child Health Centre (maternal and child health centre and maternity home)	B 2	G. Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital (a general hospital)	C 1
17. Queen Elizabeth Hospital (an acute specialized general hospital with casualty department and specialist clinic)	C 1	H. Precious Blood Hospital (a general hospital)	B 1
18. Queen Elizabeth School Dental Clinic	B 2	I. St. Teresa's Hospital (a general hospital)	B 1
		J. Wong Tai Sin Infirmary	C 1



NEW TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS	MAP IV
- Castle Peak Hospital (a mental hospital) - Castle Peak Clinic (general out-patient facilities and maternity home) - Chi Ma Wan Prison Hospital - Ho Tung Dispensary (general out-patient facilities and maternity home) - Kam Tin Clinic (a maternity home with some out-patient facilities) - Lady Trench Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities with special clinics) - Maurine Grantham Health Centre (maternal and child health centre and maternity home) - North Lamma Clinic (a maternity home with some out-patient facilities) - Peng Chau Clinic (a maternity home with some out-patient facilities) - Sai Kung Dispensary (general out-patient facilities and maternity Home) - Sha Tau Kok Clinic (some out-patient facilities) - Sha Tin Clinic (general out-patient facilities and maternity home) - Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities and maternity home) - Silver Mine Bay Dispensary (a maternity home with some out-patient facilities) - South Lantau Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) - St. John Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient department) - Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre - Tai Lam Centre for Women - Tai O Dispensary (general out-patient facilities and maternity home) - Tai Po Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, dental clinic and maternity home) - Tong Fuk Prison Hospital - Yuen Long Dispensary (general out-patient facilities, dental clinic and maternity home)	B 2 B 2 B 4 B 1 B 2 C 2 B 2 B 4 B 3 D 2 C 1 C 2 C 1 B 3 A 4 B 4 B 2 B 2 A 3 C 2 A 4 B 2
GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS - Adventist Sanitarium & Hospital (a general hospital) - Fanling Hospital (a general hospital) - Haven of Hope Tuberculosis Sanatorium - Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium - Pok Oi Hospital (a general hospital) - The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts (Shek Kwu Chau)	B 2 C 1 C 3 B 3 B 2 B 4

INDEX TO STATISTICAL APPENDIX

	<i>Table No.</i>
I. ADMINISTRATION	
Establishment of the Medical and Health Department as at 31.3.71 ...	1
Administration of the Medical and Health Department	2
Statement of Expenditure from 1966-67 to 1970-71	3
Legislation of Medical and Health Importance—April 1970 to March 1971	4
Work of Statutory Councils and Boards—April 1970 to March 1971 ...	5
II. PUBLIC HEALTH	
(a) <i>Vital Statistics</i>	
Estimated Population Structure—1970	6
Births and Deaths 1956 and 1961-70	7
Infant and Maternal Mortality 1956 and 1961-70	8
Major Causes of Infant Mortality 1956, 1961 and 1966-70	9
Major Causes of Maternal Mortality 1956 and 1961-70	10
Proportionate Mortality by Disease Groups 1956, 1961 and 1966-70	11
The Ten Leading Causes of Deaths by age and sex 1970	12
(b) <i>Infectious Diseases</i>	
Infectious Diseases notified (cases and deaths) 1966-70	13
Mortality Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases 1966-70	14
Principal Infectious Diseases by age and Sex 1970	15
Prophylactic Immunizations 1966-70	16
(c) <i>Cancer Statistics</i>	
Number of Cancer Deaths by Age and Sex, 1970	17
Main Causes of Death from Cancer in Hong Kong, 1960-70	18
New Cases of Cancer notified to the Cancer Registry by age and sex, 1967	19
III. WORK OF HEALTH DIVISION	
(a) <i>Tuberculosis</i>	
Tuberculosis Mortality 1956 and 1961-70	20
Tuberculosis in Childhood 1956 and 1961-70	21
Tuberculosis Notifications 1956, 1961 and 1966-70	22
Work of Government Chest Service 1970	23
X-Ray Surveys 1960-70	24
Contact Examinations 1970	25
Classification of Orthopaedic Tuberculosis of New Patients by Site 1966-70	26
(b) <i>Malaria</i>	
Distribution of Cases and Identification of Parasites 1966-70 ...	27
(c) <i>Social Hygiene and Dermatology</i>	
Annual Incidence and Trend of Venereal Disease 1961-70	28
V.D.R.L. Examinations in Expectant Mothers 1966-70	29
Leprosy 1970	30
Analysis of Dermatological Conditions Presenting at Clinics, 1970...	31
Cultures for Mycological Identifications, 1970	32

INDEX TO STATISTICAL APPENDIX—*Contd.*

	<i>Table No.</i>
III. WORK OF HEALTH DIVISION— <i>Contd.</i>	
(d) <i>Port Health</i>	
Work of the Port Health Service 1970	33
(e) <i>District Midwifery Services</i>	
Midwifery Services 1969-70—1970-71	34
(f) <i>Maternal and Child Health Services</i>	
Distribution of Maternal and Child Health Centres at 31.3.1971 ...	35
Work of Maternal and Child Health Services 1969-70	36
(g) <i>School Medical Service Board</i>	
Number of Participating Schools, Pupils and Doctors at 31.3.1971 ...	37
(h) <i>Dental Service</i>	
Work of the General Dental Service 1966-70	38
(i) <i>Forensic Pathology</i>	
Work of the Forensic Pathology Laboratories 1969-70	39
(j) <i>Government Laboratory</i>	
Work of the Government Laboratory 1969-70	40
(k) <i>Medical and Health Department, Institute of Pathology</i>	
Work of Medical and Health Department, Institute of Pathology, 1969-70	41
Vaccine Production 1969-70	42
Blood Banks 1969-70	43
Work of Public Mortuaries 1969-70	44
(l) <i>Industrial Health</i>	
Work of Industrial Health Section 1970	45
IV. WORK OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION	
Number of Hospital Beds in Hong Kong 1970	46
In-patients Treated in Government, Government-Assisted and Private Hospitals, Clinics and Maternity Homes, 1970	47
Disease Classification of In-patients Treated in Government and Government-Assisted Hospitals and all Deaths in the Colony, 1970 ...	48
(a) <i>Government Hospitals</i>	
Hospital Costing 1969-70 and 1970-71	49
Work of the Queen Mary Hospital 1969-70	50
Work of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital 1969-70	51
Work of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital Casualty 1970	52
Work of the Tang Shiu Kin Hospital 1969-70	53
Work of the Tsan Yuk Hospital 1969-70	54
Work of Castle Peak Hospital 1970	55
Work of Day Hospitals and Psychiatric Centres 1970	56

INDEX TO STATISTICAL APPENDIX—*Contd.*

	<i>Table No.</i>
IV. WORK OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION— <i>Contd.</i>	
(b) <i>Out-patient Clinics</i>	
New Out-patient Attendances at Government and Government-Assisted Hospitals and Clinics, 1970	57
Total Out-patient Attendances at Government and Government-Assisted Hospitals and Clinics, 1970	58
New Territories Clinics 1970	59
(c) <i>Radiology</i>	
Work of Radiodiagnostic Branch 1970	60
Radiotherapeutic Division 1970... ..	61
(d) <i>Ophthalmology</i>	
Work of the Ophathalmic Service 1969–70	62
Analysis of Major Causes of Blindness	63
(e) <i>The Pharmaceutical Services</i>	
Work of Pharmaceutical Services 1969–70	64
(f) <i>Physiotherapy</i>	
Work of Physiotherapy Service 1970	65
(g) <i>Occupational Therapy</i>	
Work of Occupational Therapy Service 1970	66
(h) <i>Medical Examination Board</i>	
Work of Medical Examination Board 1969–70	67
Unfitness of Candidates by Causes 1960, 1969–70	68
(i) Medical Clinics Registration	69
V. GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS	
(a) Government Medical Subventions to Voluntary Institutions 1966–67—1970–71	70
(b) Work of the Grantham Hospital 1970	71
(c) Work of Ruttonjee Sanatorium 1966–70	72
(d) Admissions to Leprosarium 1970	73
VI. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	
Building Programme	74
VII. TRAINING PROGRAMME	
(a) Nurses in Training at 31.3.1971	75
(b) Courses of Study Overseas 1970–71	76
(c) Departmental Training at 31.3.1971	77
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS	
(a) Attendance at Conferences, etc., Overseas	78
(b) Overseas Visitors	79
(c) Publications	80
(d) Samaritan Fund	81
(e) Donations	82

TABLE 1

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1971

Zone Grade	Headquarters	Queen Mary Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Lai Chi Kok Hospital	Kowloon Hospital	Castle Peak Hospital and Mental Health Centre	Tsan Yuk Hospital	Dental Service	Tuberculosis Service	Other Hospitals, Clinics and Services	Total	Strength on 31.3.71
Director of Medical and Health Services	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Specialist	—	10	21	—	1	3	—	3	3	4	45	44
Principal Medical and Health Officer	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	11	6
Chief Executive Officer/Senior Executive Officer/Executive Officer	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	13
Senior Treasury Accountant/Treasury Accountant	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Senior Medical and Health Officer/Medical and Health Officer/Assistant Medical and Health Officer	2	94	106	6	27	19	12	—	27	341	634	572
Senior Dental Officer/Dental Officer/Assistant Dental Officer	—	3	5	—	2	1	—	54	—	—	65	63
Principal Matron	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nursing Staff	1	794	1,012	207	349	326	172	—	135	808	3,804	3,521
Senior Dietitian/Dietitian	—	2	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	8
Senior Medical Social Worker/Medical Social Worker Class I and Class II	—	12	12	2	7	13	2	—	11	29	88	82
Chief Pharmacist/Senior Pharmacist/Pharmacist/Chief Dispenser/Senior Dispenser/Dispenser/Student Dispenser/Dispensary Supervisor	—	20	20	16	7	5	2	—	8	142	220	197
Government Chemist/Senior Chemist/Chemist/Assistant Biochemist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	14
Scientific Officer (Medical) and (Psychometry)	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	3
Virologist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Senior Physicist/Physicist... ..	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Chief Hospital Secretary/Senior Hospital Secretary/Hospital Secretary/Assistant Hospital Secretary... ..	1	3	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	5	20	18
Steward Class I, Class II and Class III	—	3	5	2	3	4	1	—	—	10	28	26
General Grade Staff	97	56	100	6	40	28	6	38	46	226	643	621
Superintendent Radiographer/Senior Radiographer/Radiographer Class I/Radiographer Class II/Student Radiographer	—	33	46	17	4	—	—	—	—	41	141	122
Carried forward	124	1,033	1,347	261	444	402	195	96	238	1,629	5,761	5,326

TABLE 1—Contd.

Zone Grade												Strength on 31.3.71
	Headquarters	Queen Mary Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Lai Chi Kok Hospital	Kowloon Hospital	Castle Peak Hospital and Mental Health Centre	Tsan Yuk Hospital	Dental Service	Tuberculosis Service	Other Hospitals, Clinics and Services	Total	
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	124	1,033	1,347	261	444	402	195	96	238	1,629	5,761	5,326
Superintendent Physiotherapist/ Senior Physiotherapist/Tutor Physiotherapist/Physiotherapist Class I/Physiotherapist Class II/ Student Physiotherapist ...	—	9	55	11	8	—	—	—	—	22	105	89
Superintendent Occupational Therapist/Senior Occupational Therapist/Occupational Therapist/Occupational Therapy Assistant ...	—	4	4	4	7	46	—	—	—	12	77	71
Chief Medical Technologist/ Senior Medical Technologist/ Medical Technologist/Medical Laboratory Technician Class I/ Medical Laboratory Technician Class II/Student Medical Laboratory Technician...	—	14	29	36	—	3	—	—	—	102	184	143
Senior Laboratory Assistant/ Laboratory Assistant/Student Laboratory Assistant ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	44	37
Senior Health Inspector/Health Inspector Class I and II ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	13
Senior Inoculator/Inoculator ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	115	129	126
Audiology Technician ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Prosthetist Class I/Prosthetist Class II/Student Prosthetist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	12
Mould Laboratory Technician/ Student Mould Laboratory Technician ...	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Dental Technologist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Dental Technician/Student Dental Technician ...	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	38	—	—	43	41
Dental Inspector ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Senior Dental Surgery Assistant/ Dental Surgery Assistant ...	—	3	4	—	2	1	—	64	—	—	74	72
Dental Nurse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	11
Laundry Manager/Assistant Laundry Manager/Laundry Supervisor ...	—	3	3	1	3	2	1	—	—	2	15	13
Senior Linen Room Supervisor/ Linen Room Supervisor/Linen Production Unit Manager ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	5
Senior Electrical Technician/ Electrical Technician ...	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	9
Senior Optical Technician/Optical Technician ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Technical Assistant (Social Hygiene) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Supplies Officer/Assistant Supplies Officer/Supplies Supervisor/ Supplies Assistant ...	2	2	10	—	2	2	—	5	—	11	34	34
Other Staff ...	14	799	1,289	201	492	592	130	42	32	1,759	5,350	4,776
TOTAL ...	140	1,875	2,750	515	958	1,048	326	261	276	3,745	11,894	10,794

TABLE 2

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT

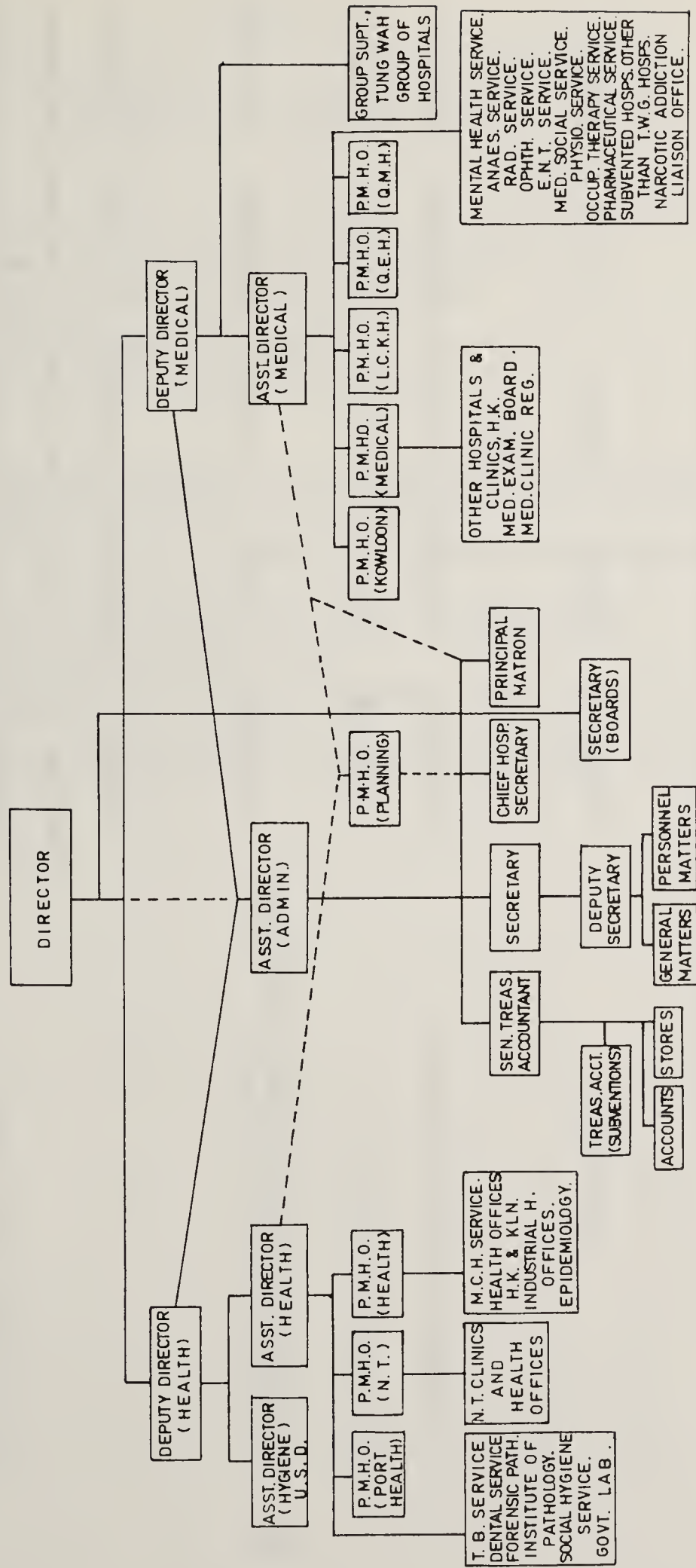


TABLE 3

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1966-67 TO 1970-71

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Medical and Health Department ...	112,713,222	120,524,934	133,582,644	148,239,041	177,874,176
(b) Medical Subventions ...	45,478,728	46,341,311	52,457,856	57,732,380	63,146,736
(c) Capital expenditure on medical projects under Public Works Non-Recurent ...	15,236,622	7,439,173	8,420,115	11,434,288	11,225,360
Total ...	173,428,572	174,305,418	194,460,615	217,405,709	252,246,272
Total expenditure of the Colony ...	1,806,066,602	1,766,022,040	1,872,974,955	2,032,183,388	2,452,192,832
Percentage of Medical and Health Department Expenditure to the Total Expenditure of the Colony ...	9.60%	9.87%	10.38%	10.70%	10.29%

TABLE 4

LEGISLATION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH IMPORTANCE APRIL 1970 TO MARCH 1971

Ordinances:

- (i) Drug Addicts Treatment and Rehabilitation (Amendment) Ordinance 1970.
- (ii) Medical Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1970.
- (iii) Nurses Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1970.
- (iv) Radiation (Amendment) Ordinance 1970.
- (v) Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Ordinance 1971.

Rules and Regulations:

- (a) Medical Practitioners (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) (Amendment) Regulations 1970.
- (b) Enrolled Assistant Nurses (Enrolment and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulations 1970.
- (c) Pharmacy and Poisons (Agricultural Poisons) Regulations 1970.
- (d) Poisons (Amendment) Regulations 1970.
- (e) Radiation (Control of Irradiating Apparatus) (Amendment) Regulations 1970.
- (f) Radiation (Control of Radioactive Substances) (Amendment) Regulations 1970.

TABLE 5

WORK OF STATUTORY COUNCILS AND BOARDS—APRIL 1970 TO MARCH 1971

	Medical Council	Dental Council		Nursing Board	Midwives Board	Pharmacy and Poisons Board	Radiation Board	Medical Advisory Board
Number of meetings held ...	4	1		3	3	3	1	—
Number on the Register ...	2,030	Dentists	Dental Hygienists	Female: 4,897 Male: 280	4,263	182	314¶	—
Number of applications for registration	162† (115)*	487	2	General 53 Mental 92	274§	24	27¶	—
Number of registrations granted	157† (115)*	22‡	1	General 333 Mental 24	271	3	25¶	—
Number of examinations held	—	Oral & Practical Written 10 3	—	General 3 Mental 3	4	2	—	—
Number of candidates examined	—	Oral & Practical Written 10 7	—	General 322 Mental 47	306	14	—	—
Number of successful candidates	—	Oral & Practical Written 7 3	—	General 314 Mental 45	296	2	—	—
Number of disciplinary hearings held	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Number of removals from register	11	7	—	Female: — Male: —	1	—	16**	—

* Figures in brackets represent applications for provisional registration (not included in total).

† Including 2 restorations to the register.

‡ Including 2 restorations to the register.

§ Including 1 restoration to the register.

|| Not a statutory Board.

¶ These figures refer to the licensing of irradiating apparatus.

** These figures refer to number of cancellation of irradiating apparatus licences.

TABLE 6

POPULATION STRUCTURE MID 1970

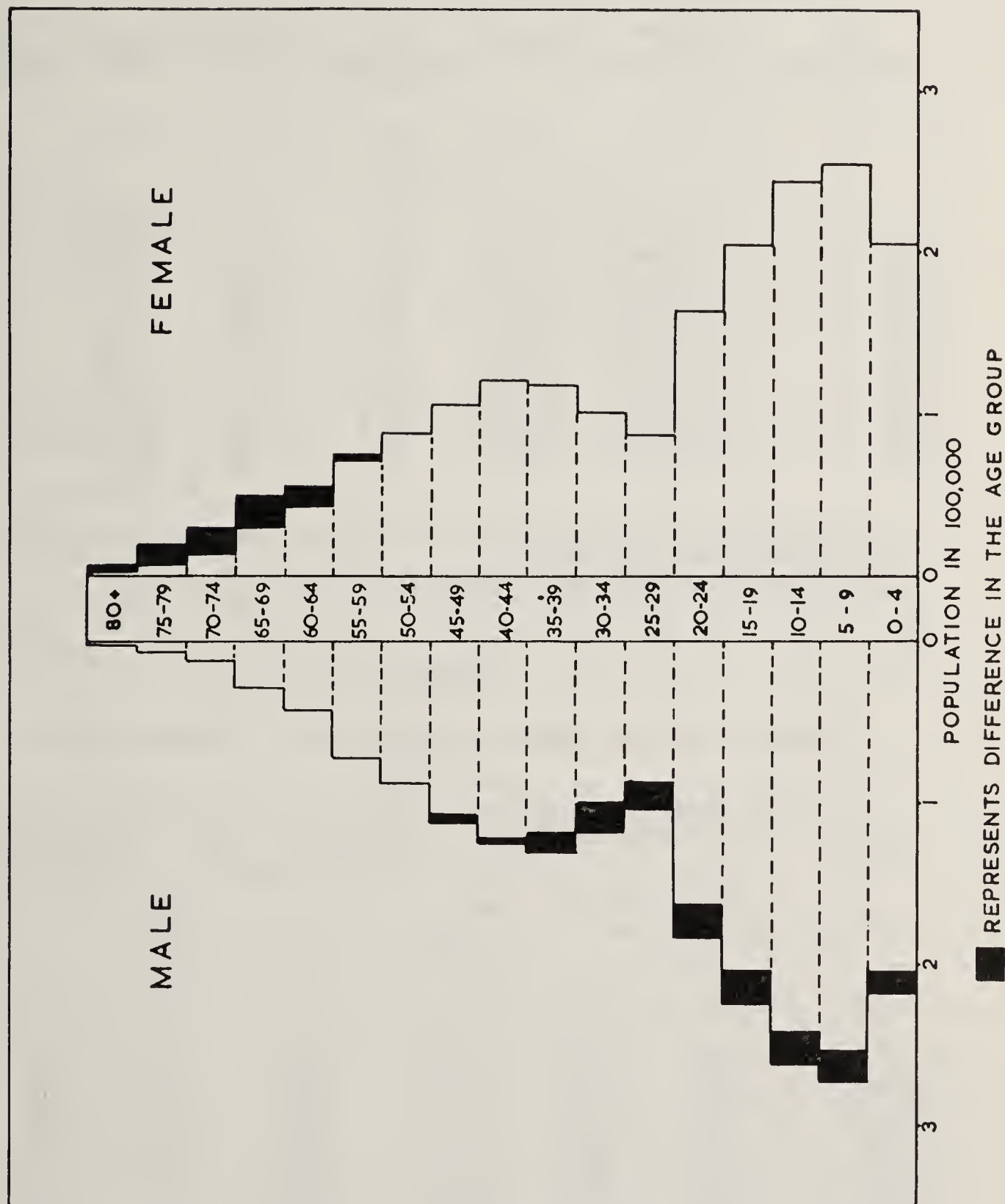


TABLE 7
BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1956 AND 1961-70

Year			Estimated* Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Crude Birth Rate† (per 1,000 Population)	Still Births Recorded	Registered Deaths	Crude Death Rate† (per 1,000 Population)
1956	...	...	2,440,000	96,746	39.7	988	19,295	7.9
1961	...	...	3,168,600	108,726	34.3	1,683	18,738	5.9
1962	...	...	3,294,600	111,905	34.0	1,560	20,324	6.2
1963	...	...	3,411,500	115,263	33.8	1,633	19,748	5.8
1964	...	...	3,493,500	108,519	31.1	1,485	18,113	5.2
1965	...	...	3,585,800	102,195	28.5	1,363	17,621	4.9
1966	...	...	3,617,400	92,476	25.6	1,246	18,700	5.2
1967	...	...	3,708,900	88,171	23.8	999	19,644	5.3
1968	...	...	3,787,200	82,992	21.9	832	19,319	5.1
1969	...	...	3,847,700	79,329	20.6	757	18,730	4.9
1970	...	...	3,941,600	77,465	19.7	726	20,763	5.3

* Provisional revised population estimates based on the crude results of 1971 Census and subject to revision later (For the years 1961-70).

† Rates based on provisional revised population estimates.

TABLE 8
INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 1956 AND 1961-70

Year		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)			Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)
		Male	Female	Both Sexes		
1956...	...	61.9	59.9	60.9	24.2	0.90
1961...	...	40.6	34.5	37.7	21.0	0.45
1962...	...	39.9	33.7	36.9	21.2	0.48
1963...	...	35.3	30.5	32.9	18.9	0.29
1964...	...	29.2	23.5	26.4	16.6	0.38
1965...	...	26.8	20.5	23.7	15.2	0.33
1966...	...	27.2	22.3	24.9	15.3	0.43
1967...	...	28.7	22.3	25.6	15.9	0.30
1968...	...	25.2	20.7	23.0	15.0	0.14
1969...	...	24.2	19.3	21.8	14.9	0.15
1970...	...	22.2	16.8	19.6	12.7	0.19

TABLE 9

MAJOR CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY 1956, 1961 AND 1966-70
(per 1,000 registered live births)

Diseases Group	Detailed List Number 8th Revision	1956*	1961*	1966*	1967*	1968*	1969	1970
Respiratory								
Tuberculosis...	010-012	0.42	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	—	—
Tuberculosis Meningitis	013	1.24	0.35	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.03	—
Other Forms of								
Tuberculosis...	014-019	0.33	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	—
Tetanus...	037	2.50	0.97	0.10	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.10
Pneumonia	480-486	20.21	10.72	6.58	6.97	6.13	4.29	4.21
Bronchitis	466, 490-491	1.23	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.09
Gastro-enteritis	561	16.13	5.80	1.50	1.70	1.64	1.29	0.53
Congenital Anomalies	740-759	1.20	1.44	2.14	2.05	2.88	3.33	3.09
Births Injuries	764-768, 772	0.70	0.43	0.68	0.66	0.51	0.43	0.25
Anoxia and Hypoxia of Newborn	776	2.55	1.30	1.28	1.75	1.64	1.53	1.56
Blood Diseases of Newborn	774-775	0.75	1.07	1.97	1.81	1.58	1.40	1.38
Nutritional Deficiency	260-269	1.04	0.22	0.14	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.04
Immaturity	777	10.13	10.48	5.73	5.39	5.27	6.62	5.14
Ill-defined Causes	795-796	1.24	1.44	0.43	0.24	0.11	0.04	0.06

* Data Grouping according to I.C.D. 7th Revision.

TABLE 10

MAJOR CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY 1956 AND 1961-70
(per 1,000 total births)

Year	Sepsis (excluding septic abortions)	Toxaemias	Haemorrhages	Abortions	Ectopic Pregnancies	Others
*1956 ...	0.020	0.368	0.358	0.020	0.072	0.061
*1961 ...	0.009	0.090	0.027	0.036	0.027	0.072
*1962 ...	0.018	0.141	0.185	0.026	0.044	0.062
*1963 ...	0.017	0.077	0.111	0.009	0.034	0.051
*1964 ...	0.009	0.055	0.118	0.045	0.055	0.100
*1965 ...	0.019	0.077	0.135	0.009	0.019	0.068
*1966 ...	0.011	0.053	0.107	0.032	0.128	0.096
*1967 ...	0.011	0.056	0.123	0.011	0.034	0.067
*1968 ...	0	0.024	0.084	0	0.024	0.012
1969 ...	0.012	0.025	0.050	0.012	0.012	0.037
1970 ...	0	0.038	0.051	0.013	0.064	0.026

* Data Grouping according to I.C.D. 7th Revision.

TABLE 11

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY BY DISEASE GROUPS 1956, 1961 AND 1966-70

(Percentage of Total Deaths)

Disease Group	Detailed List Number 8th Revision	1956*	1961*	1966*	1967*	1968*	1969	1970
1. Infectious and Parasitic ...	000-136	16.2	15.3	11.5	12.6	9.0	8.9	7.9
2. Neoplasm ...	140-239	7.0	12.3	17.6	17.4	18.7	20.6	19.1
3. Endocrine, Nutritional, Metabolic and Blood ...	240-289	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5
4. Nervous System and Sense Organs...	290-389	4.9	8.3	10.7	10.7	10.3	1.0	1.1
5. Circulatory System ...	390-458	7.6	10.7	14.7	14.0	15.2	25.0†	25.1†
6. Respiratory System ...	460-519	21.3	14.8	12.4	12.8	12.5	13.5	15.0
7. Intestinal System ...	520-577	15.1	7.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.3
8. Genito-Urinary System ...	580-629	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
9. Pregnancy, Child-birth and Puerperium ...	630-678	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10. Skin and Musculo-Skeletal System...	680-738	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
11. Congenital Anomalies and Causes of Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality ...	740-779	11.2	11.1	8.4	7.8	7.5	6.2	4.8
12. Ill-defined Causes ...	780-796	7.5	10.4	8.9	8.8	9.3	10.0	9.4
13. Accidents, Poisonings and Violence	E800-E999	5.0	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.2	4.8	8.3

* Data Grouping according to I.C.D. 7th Revision.

† Including Cerebrovascular Disease (formerly Vascular lesion affecting central nervous system under the Nervous System and Sense Organs).

TABLE 12

THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX, 1970

R a n k	Cause of Death	Detailed List No. 8th Revision	Sex	Age Group							
				All Ages	0	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & Over	Un- known
	All Causes		M F T	11,666 9,092 20,763(5)	890 629 1,521(2)	200 207 407	276 177 453	1,795 904 2,699	4,767 2,360 7,127	3,729 4,814 8,543	9 1 13(3)
1	Malignant neoplasms, includ- ing neoplasms of lymphatic & haematopoietic tissues	140-209	M F T	2,266 1,698 3,964	3 4 7	15 9 24	32 25 57	403 263 666	1,260 788 2,048	553 609 1,162	— — —
2	Heart Diseases, including hypertensive diseases	390-392 393-398 400-404 410-414 420-429	M F T	1,532 1,589 3,121	4 4 8	1 1 2	10 13 23	109 105 214	723 418 1,141	685 1,047 1,732	— 1 1
3	Pneumonia, all forms	480-486	M F T	996 989 1,985	176 150 326	54 52 106	24 18 42	81 54 135	318 167 485	341 548 889	2 — 2
4	Cerebrovascular Disease	430-438	M F T	927 879 1,806	4 3 7	5 1 6	8 1 9	59 32 91	414 223 637	436 619 1,055	1 — 1
5	Tuberculosis	010-012 013-019	M F T	1,102 334 1,436	— — —	4 5 9	— 5 5	163 50 213	614 139 753	321 135 456	— — —
6	All accidents	E800-E807 E810-E823 E825-E949	M F T	710 338 1,050(2)	18 13 31	53 56 109	137 59 196	310 73 383	130 73 203	61 64 125	1 — 3(2)

TABLE 12—Contd.

R a n k	Cause of Death	Detailed List No. 8th Revision	Sex	Age Group							65 & Over	Un- known
				All Ages	0	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64			
7	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	M F T	603 323 926	4 1 5	3 2 5	3 1 4	21 11 32	321 79 400	251 229 480	— — —	
8	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	E950-E959	M F T	310 230 540	— — —	— — —	3 2 5	152 96 248	122 63 185	33 69 102	— — —	
9	Certain causes of Perinatal Mortality	760-779	M F T	328 201 529	328 201 529	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
10	Cirrhosis of Liver	571	M F T	284 86 370	— 1 1	— — —	1 2 3	71 10 81	176 39 215	36 34 70	— — —	
	Congenital Anomalies	740-759	M F T	175 143 320(2)	129 108 239(2)	21 18 39	15 8 23	7 5 12	3 4 7	— — —	— — —	
	Nephritis and Nephrosis	580-584	M F T	156 137 293	— 1 1	1 4 5	5 5 10	57 36 93	56 41 97	37 50 87	— — —	
	Peptic ulcer	531-533	M F T	128 54 182	1 2 3	— 1 1	1 — 1	16 1 17	46 16 62	64 34 98	— — —	
	All Other causes		M F T	2,149 2,091 4,241(1)	223 141 364	43 58 101	37 38 75	346 168 514	584 310 894	911 1,376 2,287	5 — 6(1)	

Note: Figures in brackets denote number of deaths with sex unknown (included).

TABLE 13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS 1966-70

Diseases	Cases					Deaths				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cholera ...	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoebic Dysentery ...	220	154	117	85	68	24	21	12	7	4
Bacillary Dysentery ...	766*	829*	869*	736	609	10*	7*	6*	5	7
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	10	55	32	23	10	7	16	14	4	4
Chickenpox ...	600	1,257	900	445	959	4	10	1	—	2
Diphtheria ...	307	226	113	62	43	27	18	10	10	4
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) ...	686	728	552	546	438	7	11	8	7	5
Leprosy ...	160	148	164	127	135	2	4	—	—	—
Malaria ...	127	65	19	11	3	—	2	—	—	1†
Measles ...	2,360	4,726	1,138	994	1,011	384	654	46	21	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	203	191	203	76	84	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	32	5	15	16	27	1	3	2	3	3
Puerperal Fever ...	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	37	64	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	11,427	15,253	9,792	11,072	10,077	1,515	1,493	1,483	1,470	1,436
Typhus (Mite-borne) ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	108	40	88	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17,048	23,742	14,011	14,210	13,473	1,983	2,240	1,583	1,528	1,481
‡Influenza ...	1,220	4,923	8,493	3,232	5,814	30	25	45	14	16

Remarks: * Including unspecified Dysentery.
† Cases reported in 1969.
‡ Voluntary Notifications.

The above table omits rabies, smallpox, plague, epidemic louse-borne typhus, yellow fever and relapsing fever—no case of any of which was reported during the year.

TABLE 14

MORTALITY RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1966-70

Diseases	Case Fatality Ratio (Deaths as percentage of Notifications)					Death Rate (per million population)*				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cholera	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoebiasis... ..	10.91	13.64	10.26	8.23	5.88	6.63	5.66	3.17	1.82	1.01
Cerebrospinal Meningitis...	70.00	29.09	43.75	17.39	40.00	1.94	4.31	3.70	1.04	1.01
Diphtheria	8.79	7.96	8.85	16.13	9.30	7.46	4.85	2.64	2.60	1.01
Bacillary Dysentery ...	1.30†	0.84†	0.69†	0.68	1.15	2.76†	1.89†	1.58†	1.30	1.78
Enteric Fever { Typhoid Paratyphoid	1.02	1.51	1.45	1.28	1.14	1.94	2.97	2.11	1.82	1.27
Measles	16.27	13.84	4.04	2.11	1.29	106.15	176.33	12.15	5.46	3.30
Poliomyelitis	3.12	60.00	13.33	18.75	11.11	0.27	0.81	0.53	0.78	0.76
Tuberculosis	13.26	9.79	15.15	13.28	14.25	418.81	402.55	391.58	382.05	364.32

* Based on population figures provisionally revised after 1971 census.

† Including unspecified dysentery.

TABLE 15

PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX 1970

CASES NOTIFIED

Age Group	Tuberculosis		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever		Poliomyelitis		B/Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4 ...	36	24	7	5	9	16	15	6	142	102
5-9 ...	29	36	2	7	36	30	3	3	53	37
10-14 ...	59	95	3	4	56	47	—	—	17	12
15-19 ...	633	457	1	2	39	36	—	—	9	9
20-24 ...	944	489	—	3	25	26	—	—	22	11
25-29 ...	605	174	1	1	14	14	—	—	16	8
30-34 ...	671	175	—	2	6	8	—	—	16	5
35-39 ...	669	185	2	—	9	5	—	—	10	15
40-44 ...	760	149	1	1	11	7	—	—	15	15
45-49 ...	716	167	—	—	6	5	—	—	13	8
50-54 ...	729	150	—	—	7	2	—	—	12	10
55-59 ...	671	167	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	4
60-64 ...	438	138	—	1	9	2	—	—	5	5
65-69 ...	263	97	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	8
70-74 ...	158	50	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	8
75 and over	81	62	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	11
Unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7,462	2,615	17	26	233	205	18	9	341	268

DEATHS

Age Group	Tuberculosis		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever		Poliomyelitis		B/Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4 ...	4	5	3	1	—	—	2	1	2	1
5-9 ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 ...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-29 ...	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-34 ...	22	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-39 ...	35	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-44 ...	86	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-49 ...	87	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
50-54 ...	140	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-59 ...	211	46	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
60-64 ...	176	51	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
65-69 ...	150	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-74 ...	98	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
75 & Over	73	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,102	334	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	3

TABLE 16

PROPHYLACTIC IMMUNIZATIONS 1966-70

Immunological Procedure	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Anti-Smallpox Vaccination ...	487,790	575,869	767,541	550,092	553,714
Anti-Cholera Inoculation ...	1,467,271	1,318,991	1,385,272	2,506,348	1,715,249
Anti-Diphtheria Inoculations:					
1st Dose ...	290,226	341,632	335,128	339,428	329,279
2nd Dose ...	249,738	301,097	293,746	331,250	320,757
Booster Dose ...	167,557	175,359	181,735	169,085	167,579
Anti-Typhoid Inoculations:					
1st Dose ...	49,913	29,799	32,324	27,744	14,456
2nd Dose ...	19,115	12,793	14,417	10,191	4,126
Booster Dose ...	65,042	61,447	67,464	72,989	92,813
Anti-Tuberculosis (B.C.G.) Vaccinations:					
Infants ...	84,839	85,917	80,354	77,004	75,749
Others ...	13,933	28,274	33,895	18,232	51,576
Poliomyelitis Vaccinations:					
1st Dose ...	106,190	107,302	97,754	85,145	82,659
2nd Dose ...	116,009	90,880	82,939	74,949	71,671
Oral Poliovaccine Type I for Newborn*	54,590	69,495	62,869	59,057	57,065
Anti-Measles Vaccination† ...	—	—	83,107	33,504	28,611

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF CANCER DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX 1970

A-List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause Group	Sex	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Unk.
A45	140-149	Malignant Neoplasm of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M F	326 137	— —	3 1	8 3	17 12	30 10	47 20	58 14	58 20	38 17	24 13	18 12	17 7	8 8	— —
A46	150	Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus ...	M F	148 55	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	14 4	12 2	21 8	23 6	27 4	25 13	12 7	11 11	— —
A47	151	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach ...	M F	221 139	— —	1 —	1 3	7 —	2 1	15 6	21 9	36 13	33 13	40 20	25 23	26 23	14 28	— —
A48	152, 153	Malignant Neoplasm of Intestine, except Rectum	M F	98 81	— —	1 3	1 2	4 —	5 1	4 5	14 7	11 7	12 9	11 12	16 11	6 7	13 17	— —
A49	154	Malignant Neoplasm of Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction ...	M F	62 52	— —	1 —	2 1	— 1	2 1	5 4	5 3	7 10	11 8	9 6	6 5	6 3	8 10	— —
A50	161	Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx ...	M F	28 3	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	— 1	6 —	7 1	3 —	5 —	2 —	2 —	— —
A51	162	Malignant Neoplasm of Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	M F	467 319	— —	— —	1 1	4 2	10 4	24 9	43 21	62 25	93 52	77 54	66 65	51 42	36 44	— —
A52	170	Malignant Neoplasm of Bone ...	M F	10 8	— —	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	1 1	1 —	2 2	— 2	1 1	2 —	— —

TABLE 17—Contd.

A-List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause Group	Sex	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Unk.
A53	172, 173	Malignant Neoplasm of Skin ...	M F	6 4	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	— 1	1 —	— —	1 1	1 —	— 1	— —
A54	174	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast...	M F	— 159	— —	— —	— 2	— 4	— 9	— 14	— 24	— 16	— 26	— 19	— 19	— 10	— 16	— —
A55	180	Malignant Neoplasm of Cervix Uteri ...	F	141	—	—	2	3	7	16	17	24	25	17	11	10	9	—
A56	181, 182	Other Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus...	F	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	12	4	1	3	4	—
A57	185	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	2	3	—
A58(a)	155	Malignant Neoplasm of Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts, Specified as Primary... ...	M F	503 132	3 3	4 1	12 3	13 2	30 2	43 6	71 10	75 16	99 18	69 18	39 18	25 16	20 19	— —
(b)	156-160, 163, 171, 183, 184, 186-199	Malignant Neoplasm of Other and Unspecified Sites ...	M F	270 334	12 8	11 7	7 7	5 5	12 13	18 30	23 29	36 38	34 31	40 46	27 33	20 34	25 53	— —
A59	204-207	Leukaemia ...	M F	57 67	11 8	13 11	5 10	— 4	3 7	5 6	3 5	4 5	2 2	5 3	3 3	3 2	— 1	— —
A60	200-203 208, 209	Other Neoplasm of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissue ...	M F	56 29	6 2	8 3	4 2	2 2	4 3	4 1	6 2	7 2	3 4	6 2	4 3	1 2	1 1	— —
A45-A60	140-209	All forms of Cancer ...	M F	2,266 1,698	32 22	43 27	42 36	53 35	101 59	182 122	260 152	324 192	359 224	317 220	237 220	173 167	143 222	— —

TABLE 18

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH FROM CANCER IN HONG KONG 1960-70

Cause Group (According to I.C.D. 1965 Revision)	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R
All Forms of Cancer (140-209) ...	1,985	64.8	2,280	72.0	2,488	75.5	2,697	79.1	2,916	83.5	3,155	88.0	3,249	89.8	3,380	91.1	3,582	94.6	3,839	99.8	3,964	100.6
Malignant Neoplasm of Nasopharynx (147) ...	217	7.1	235	7.4	272	8.3	286	8.4	278	8.0	321	9.0	320	8.8	336	9.1	357	9.4	376	9.8	393	10.0
Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus (150) ...	75	2.4	126	4.0	108	3.3	112	3.3	147	4.2	148	4.1	132	3.6	163	4.4	159	4.2	180	4.7	203	5.2
Malignant Neoplasm of stomach (151) ...	243	7.9	284	9.0	307	9.3	298	8.7	361	10.3	378	10.5	366	10.1	314	8.5	342	9.0	414	10.8	360	9.1
Malignant Neoplasm of intestine except Rectum (153) ...	93	3.0	100	3.2	113	3.4	96	2.8	123	3.5	130	3.6	151	4.2	171	4.6	170	4.5	185	4.8	172	4.4
Malignant Neoplasm of liver and Intra- hepatic Bile Ducts, specified as Primary (155) ...	*357	11.7	*418	13.2	*470	14.3	*564	16.5	*537	15.4	*607	16.9	*589	16.3	*601	16.2	*647	17.1	626	16.3	635	16.1
Malignant Neoplasm of Trachea, Bron- chus and Lung (162)	†259	8.5	†294	9.3	†329	10.0	†387	11.3	†449	12.9	†513	14.3	†551	15.2	†616	16.6	†638	16.8	787	20.5	786	19.9
Malignant Neoplasm of Breast (174) ...	115	3.8	111	3.5	104	3.2	120	3.5	138	4.0	145	4.0	135	3.7	125	3.4	147	3.9	134	3.5	159	4.0
Malignant Neoplasm of Cervix Uteri (180)	138	4.5	137	4.3	148	4.5	146	4.3	153	4.4	127	3.5	163	4.5	158	4.3	153	4.0	141	3.7	141	3.6

* Malignant Neoplasm of Biliary Passages and of Liver (155-156) according to I.C.D. 1955 Revision.
† Malignant Neoplasm of Trachea, Bronchus and Lung not specified as Secondary (162-163) according to I.C.D. 1955 Revision.
Note: D = Death.
R = Mortality Rate per 100,000 population using revised estimated population based on the crude results of 1971 census and subject to revision later (For the years 1961-70).

TABLE 19

NEW CASES OF CANCER NOTIFIED TO THE CANCER REGISTRY BY AGE AND SEX 1967

A-List	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause Group	Sex	All Ages	0-9	10- 19	20- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75+	Unk.
A45	140-149	Malignant Neoplasm of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	M F	441 206	2 —	4 2	23 5	32 15	71 25	80 29	63 27	69 29	39 18	19 22	15 18	15 8	6 7	3 1
A46	150	Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus ...	M F	117 56	1 —	— —	— —	2 1	3 2	9 2	13 6	18 4	27 13	14 5	10 7	15 4	5 8	— 4
A47	151	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach ...	M F	137 89	— —	— —	— —	4 1	5 3	5 4	21 4	22 12	12 13	25 11	24 11	14 16	4 13	1 1
A48	152, 153	Malignant Neoplasm of Intestine, except Rectum ...	M F	84 80	— —	— —	6 2	2 1	2 6	5 5	7 4	15 4	13 8	12 9	6 16	9 10	4 15	3 —
A49	154	Malignant Neoplasm of Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction ...	M F	61 59	— —	— —	2 2	2 3	3 4	3 4	5 3	8 13	9 9	10 6	11 5	5 3	3 3	— 4
A50	161	Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx ...	M F	50 9	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	2 1	5 —	7 2	10 1	11 1	8 2	3 1	2 1	1 —
A51	162	Malignant Neoplasm of Trachea, Bronchus and Lung ...	M F	272 199	— 1	1 —	4 —	4 2	8 3	19 10	25 17	54 18	44 36	46 35	22 29	29 25	13 20	3 3
A52	170	Malignant Neoplasm of Bone ...	M F	18 8	— 1	4 —	3 —	1 —	1 —	— 1	4 2	2 1	— —	2 1	1 1	— —	— 1	— 1

TABLE 19—Contd.

A-List	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause Group	Sex	All Ages	0-9	10- 19	20- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 74	75+	Unk.
A53	172, 173	Malignant Neoplasm of Skin ...	M F	46 41	— —	— 1	— 2	1 —	— 1	6 2	6 4	6 7	10 10	8 2	3 3	3 1	3 6	— 2
A54	174	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast...	M F	1 335	— —	— 1	— 3	— 11	— 20	— 46	— 43	— 51	— 40	1 49	— 38	— 16	— 14	— 3
A55	180	Malignant Neoplasm of Cervix Uteri ...	F	479	—	1	5	13	44	66	105	69	56	52	24	11	24	9
A56	181, 182	Other Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus...	F	72	—	—	1	—	4	3	12	22	15	4	5	3	3	—
A57	185	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	—
A58(a)	155	Malignant Neoplasm of Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts, Specified as Primary ...	M F	232 71	2 —	— —	4 1	4 4	11 3	23 1	39 6	41 9	34 7	35 9	14 10	7 7	9 9	9 5
(b)	156-160, 163, 171, 183, 184, 186-199	Malignant Neoplasm of Other and Unspecified Sites ...	M F	517 495	18 12	18 22	20 16	29 16	38 28	46 45	55 41	65 67	71 56	64 53	46 53	20 42	16 31	11 13
A59	204-207	Leukaemia ...	M F	6 5	2 4	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
A60	200-203 208, 209	Other Neoplasm of Lymphatic and Haemopoietic Tissue ...	M F	53 32	6 3	9 2	6 5	5 —	2 2	3 3	5 3	5 4	2 3	4 2	1 3	3 1	2 1	— —
A45- A60	140-209	All forms of Cancer ...	M F	2,046 2,236	31 21	38 30	69 42	86 67	144 145	201 222	248 277	314 312	271 285	251 261	164 225	125 148	73 156	31 45

TABLE 20

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY 1956 AND 1961-70

Year			Total Deaths from Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Death Rate per 100,000 population	Tuberculosis Deaths as percentage of total deaths	Average age at death from Tuberculosis
1956	...	...	2,629	107.7	13.6	32
1961	...	...	1,907	60.2*	10.2	43
1962	...	...	1,881	57.1*	9.2	46
1963	...	...	1,762	51.6*	8.9	47
1964	...	...	1,441	41.2*	7.9	48
1965	...	...	1,278	35.6*	7.2	49
1966	...	...	1,515	41.9*	8.1	53
1967	...	...	1,493	40.3*	7.6	55
1968	...	...	1,483	39.2*	7.7	56.5
1969	...	...	1,470	38.2*	7.9	56
1970	...	...	1,436	36.4*	6.9	57.5

* Based on provisionally revised population after 1971 census & subject to revision later.

TABLE 21

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD 1956 AND 1961-70

Percentage of			Percentage of newborns receiving B.C.G.	Percentage of Tuberculosis deaths below 5 years	Percentage of Tuberculosis deaths under 1 year	Infantile Mortality from Tuberculosis (per 1,000 live Births)
1956	...	...	24.21	25.0	7.34	1.99
1961	...	...	79.31	11.48	2.62	0.46
1962	...	...	81.59	5.74	1.43	0.24
1963	...	...	83.44	5.50	1.08	0.16
1964	...	...	86.40	4.09	0.90	0.12
1965	...	...	91.65	3.36	0.70	0.09
1966	...	...	90.22	2.71	0.73	0.12
1967	...	...	95.42	2.01	0.33	0.07
1968	...	...	94.23	1.15	0.20	0.04
1969	...	...	94.78	0.95	0.27	0.05
1970	...	...	95.33	0.63	0.00	0.00

TABLE 22

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS 1956, 1961 AND 1966-70

			1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Origin of Notifica- tion	Govt. Chest Clinics ...		7,704	8,957	8,105	11,917	6,844	8,391	7,061
	Other Govt. Inst. ...		1,643	2,056	990	1,167	688	482	494
	Tung Wah Group ...			947	618	563	309	299	443
	Other Non- Govt. Inst. and Private Sources ...		2,808						
				624	1,714	1,606	1,951	1,900	2,079
Total ...			12,155	12,584	11,427	15,253	9,792	11,072	10,077
Notification rate per 100,000 population ...			488	397*	316*	411*	259*	288*	256*

* Based on provisional revised population after 1971 census and subject to revision later.

TABLE 23

WORK OF GOVERNMENT CHEST SERVICE

GOVERNMENT CHEST CLINICS

1970

	Hong Kong	Kowloon	New Territories
Full-time Centres...	Wan Chai Chest Clinic Sai Ying Pun Chest Clinic Shau Kei Wan Chest Clinic	Kowloon Chest Clinic Shek Kip Mei Chest Clinic Yau Ma Ti Chest Clinic	
Part-time Centre ...	Aberdeen J.C.C.	Robert Black Health Centre Kwun Tong Jockey Club Health Centre	Castle Peak Clinic Kam Tin Clinic Lady Trench Polyclinic Sai Kung Dispensary Sha Tin Clinic Shek Wu Hui J.C.C. St. John Hospital Tai Po J.C.C. Yuen Long Jockey Club Health Centre

TABLE 23—*Contd.*

	Hong Kong	Kowloon	New Territories
Other Centres (for injections only)...		Hung Hom Dispensary	Ho Tung Dispensary Peng Chau Clinic North Lamma Clinic Silver Mine Bay Dispensary Tai O Dispensary South Lantau Hospital Chi Wan Floating Dispensary Chi Hong Floating Dispensary

ATTENDANCES AT GOVERNMENT CHEST CLINICS, 1970

Total Attendances	1,727,930	
Total Patients attending, new and old	103,901	
Number of new patients	43,209	(100.00%)
Total with examination completed	42,178	(97.61 %)
N.S.D.	20,622	(47.73 %)
Disease other than T.B.	6,264	(14.50 %)
Non-respiratory T.B.		
(a) Meninges	1	(0.00 %)
(b) Bones and Joints	87	(0.20 %)
(c) Others	76	(0.18 %)
Respiratory T.B.		
(a) Not active and unknown activity	7,732	(17.89 %)
(b) Active	7,396	(17.11 %)
By bacteriology and extent		
Negative		
A1	2,264	(5.24 %)
A2	811	(1.88 %)
A3	208	(0.48 %)
Positive		
B1	1,181	(2.73 %)
B2	1,356	(3.14 %)
B3	1,069	(2.47 %)
Incomplete		
O1	311	(0.72 %)
O2	123	(0.28 %)
O3	73	(0.17 %)
By bacteriology and presence of cavity		
Negative		
A Yes	321	(0.74 %)
A No	2,962	(6.8 %)
Positive		
B Yes	1,237	(2.86 %)
B No	2,369	(5.48 %)
Incomplete		
O Yes	106	(0.25 %)
O No	401	(0.92 %)
By previous history and treatment		
No previous history of T.B.	5,615	(12.99 %)
Previously diagnosed no treatment	134	(0.31 %)
Previously diagnosed and treatment	1,646	(3.81 %)
Previous history not known	1	(0.00 %)

Remarks: Figures in brackets denote percentage of total new patients.

TABLE 24

X-RAY SURVEY 1960-70

Year	Government Servants		Conditional Survey		Prisoners Survey	
	Total Examined	% with Active T.B.	Total Examined	% with Active T.B.	Total Examined	% with Active T.B.
1960	42,482	0.88	17,311	1.25	9,481	10.39
1961	45,617	0.88	26,809	1.17	9,735	4.98
1962	39,232	1.04	20,019	2.06	5,852	5.52
1963	51,180	0.55	41,905	0.86	4,994	4.60
1964	50,009	0.55	47,521	0.78	9,524	2.90
1965	57,893	0.64	44,271	0.71	5,876	3.94
1966	59,691	0.51	40,572	0.74	5,904	4.18
1967	31,096	0.71	56,826	0.56	4,997	3.58
1968	54,947	0.50	53,703	0.51	7,082	1.57
1969	41,925	0.75	50,233	0.53	7,107	1.31
1970	51,812	0.63	47,741	0.34	6,417	1.70

TABLE 25

CONTACT EXAMINATIONS 1970

Number of patients giving rise to contacts 9,488
 Number of contacts listed to be examined 25,465
 Number of B.C.G. given 1,554

		Number of Contacts	Number X-rayed	Result of Examination							Non- Respira- tory TB	
				N.S.D.	Disease other than TB	Respiratory TB				Not Active		
						Active			O			
						A	B					
(A) Under 8 years	Positive	...	1,316	1,152	6	1,060	72	1	—	—	13	—
	Negative	...	1,554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not Read	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(B) 8 years and over	Not Tuberculin Tested	...	1,314	490	6	451	30	—	—	—	3	—
	Total under 8 years	...	4,184	1,642	12	1,511	102	1	—	—	16	—
		...	21,281	15,117	94	13,979	356	109	55	15	504	5

Remarks: (A) Under 8 years
 % examined with active respiratory T.B. = 0.03 %.

(B) 8 years and over
 % examined with active respiratory T.B. = 1.18 %.

TABLE 26

CLASSIFICATION OF ORTHOPAEDIC TUBERCULOSIS
OF NEW PATIENTS, BY SITE 1966-70

Year				Site of Disease						TOTAL
				Spine	Hip Joint	Knee	Ankle	Femur	Others	
1966	...	...	...	49	10	4	1	1	2	67
1967	...	...	...	30	12	4	0	0	5	51
1968	...	...	...	49	17	4	2	0	22	94
1969	...	...	...	48	15	4	1	0	30	98
1970	...	...	...	54	11	9	1	2	45	122

TABLE 27

MALARIA 1966-70

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES
(According to notified place of residence)

Year		Cases Notified	Deaths	Urban Controlled Areas	Sai Kung* District	Lantau* District	Tai Po* District	Other Areas
1966...	...	127	—	13	5	7	79	23
1967...	...	65	2	5	1	3	43	13
1968...	...	19	—	4	—	—	9	6
1969...	...	11	—	2	—	1	—	8‡
1970...	...	3	1†	1	—	—	—	2‡

* Including floating population.

† Case reported in 1969.

‡ Imported cases.

IDENTIFICATION OF PARASITES

Year			P. vivax	P. falciparum	P. malariae	Mixed infection	Species undetermined
1966...	...	...	115	10	2	—	—
1967...	...	...	56	5	2	1	1
1968...	...	...	14	—	3	—	2
1969...	...	...	3	4	4	—	—
1970...	...	...	2	—	1	—	—

TABLE 28

ANNUAL INCIDENCE AND TREND OF VENEREAL DISEASE 1961-70

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Veneral Diseases</i>										
{ Total (Except Congenital)	1,555	1,858	1,487	1,036	1,197	1,177	1,082	1,314	983	722
Primary ...	35	154	164	119	39	28	10	20	16	13
Secondary ...	26	26	60	64	35	8	15	7	12	5
Early Latent ...	202	359	307	197	263	198	220	233	125	116
Late Latent ...	1,173	1,216	864	590	791	874	788	981	763	538
All others ...	119	103	92	66	69	69	49	73	67	50
Congenital {										
Under 1 year ...	3	11	5	1	2	1	16	12	7	5
Over 1 year ...	48	66	53	47	66	56	45	72	69	109
Gonorrhoea ...	5,997	5,747	5,696	5,008	5,096	6,353	7,344	7,375	6,331	6,470
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis ...	509	453	379	496	578	629	648	659	613	608
Chancroid ...	635	356	347	268	254	105	53	286	862	387
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	7	8	16	8	8	11	5	23	130	62
Granuloma inguinale ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Other Diseases</i>										
Non-Veneral Disease ...	4,293	5,489	4,155	4,548	5,169	5,191	4,672	5,074	4,200	3,488
Skin Diseases ...	12,173	12,917	10,740	12,570	14,121	15,014	13,206	15,846	18,361	20,704
<i>Attendances at Clinics (All Types)</i>										
New Attendances ...	25,819	27,264	23,761	25,224	27,541	29,254	27,669	31,342	32,027	32,994
Total Attendances ...	182,049	179,135	147,588	143,381	147,311	161,994	170,532	209,916	221,882	208,319

TABLE 29

V.D.R.L. EXAMINATIONS IN EXPECTANT MOTHERS 1966-70

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of tests (Clinics and Hospitals)...	52,381	55,012	47,552	50,952	52,382
% Positive	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.0
No. of tests (Private Midwives) ...	4,580	3,577	3,208	2,625	1,797
% Positive	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.5

TABLE 30

LEPROSY 1970

INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY 1965-70

Year	New Cases	Rate per 100,000 population*
1965	217	6.1
1966	163	4.5
1967	149	4.0
1968	160	4.2
1969	127	3.3
1970	135	3.4

* Based on population figures provisionally revised after 1971 census.

ANALYSIS OF CASES BY AGE 1970

Age Group	No. of Cases
Under 1	—
1 - 4	—
5 - 9	3
10 - 14	9
15 - 19	5
20 - 24	8
25 - 29	21
30 - 34	13
35 - 39	14
40 - 44	14
45 - 49	9
50 - 54	8
55 - 59	14
60 & Over	17
Total	135

ADMISSION TO LEPROSARIUM 1970

New admissions	43
Relapses	13
For surgery	14
Total	<u>70</u>

TABLE 31

ANALYSIS OF DERMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS
PRESENTING AT CLINICS 1970

Acne	330	Neurofibromatosis	3
Alopecia	160	Nevi (All types)	71
Angioedema	0	Pediculosis	1
Carcinoma	7	Pemphigus	6
Contact dermatitis	1,072	Paronychia	82
Dermatitis Exfoliative	12	Pityriasis Rosea	145
Dermatitis Herpetiformis	5	Pityriasis Alba	166
Dermatomyositis	7	Pruritus	203
Drug Eruption	69	Psoriasis	199
Eczema (All types)	7,036	Purpura	20
Epidermolysis Bullosa	2	Pyoderma	292
Erythema Multiforme	11	Raynaud's Phenomenoma	0
Erythema Nodosum	6	Rosacea	42
Granulomata	21	Scabies	178
Herpes Simplex	16	Scleroderma	8
Herpes Zoster	80	Tinea (All types)	1,401
Ichthyosis	18	T.B. Cutis	40
Keloid	44	Tumors, Benign	30
Keratosis (All types)	36	Ulcer, Varicose	57
Lichen Amyloidosis	16	Urticaria	609
Lichen Planus	4	Vasculitis	3
Light Sensitivity	5	Verruca... ..	573
Lupus Erythematosus		Vitiligo	285
(All types)	31	Xanthoma	24
Miliaria	32	Leprosy	58
Molluscum Contagiosum	18	Miscellaneous	586
Neurodermatitis	664		
Total			<u>14,784</u>

TABLE 32

CULTURES FOR MYCOLOGICAL INDENTIFICATION 1970

T. rubrum	220	Trichomycosis axilliaris	1
T. mentogrophytes	14	T. tonsurans	6
M. canis	39	E. floccosum	8
T. versicolor	66	M. gypseum	1
M. ferrugineum	1	C. albicans	13
Total specimens examined			<u>1,736</u>

TABLE 33

WORK OF THE PORT HEALTH SERVICE—1970

INSPECTIONS

Immigration

			No. of Vessels	No. of Pas- sengers	No. of Crew	No. of Smallpox Vaccina- tions	No. of Cholera Inocula- tions	No. of pas- sengers under Sur- veillance
By Sea	Overseas	...	5,799	23,833	227,684	320	312	—
	Macau	...	*	1,466,809	220,989	173,499	—	—
	Junks etc.	...	9,240	*	122,261	36	1	—
By Air	...	...	22,774	1,175,913	219,276	2,468	461	10
By Train	...	...	*	355,623	—	19,242	108	—
Total			37,783	3,022,178	790,210	195,565	882	10

Emigration

By Sea	...	...	1	292	69	—	—	—
--------	-----	-----	---	-----	----	---	---	---

* Number not recorded.

FUMIGATION

No. of ships fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total net tonnage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,098.58
Cubic capacity (cubic feet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,957,103
Rats recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Exemptions granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
No. of ships disinfected and disinsected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of supervision of disinfecting aircraft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO SHIPS

To ships at sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
To ships in port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

TABLE 34

MIDWIFERY SERVICES 1969-70 — 1970-71

(Excluding Hospitals)

PRIVATE MIDWIFERY SERVICES

	1969-70	1970-71
Number of midwives in active practice	101	87
Number of registered maternity homes	62	56
Number of maternity beds	340	282
Maternity home deliveries	17,489	15,028
Domiciliary deliveries	245	86
Total deliveries	17,734	15,114

GOVERNMENT MIDWIFERY SERVICES

	1969-70	1970-71
Maternity beds in maternity homes (Urban)	291	291
Maternity beds in maternity homes (Rural)	225	225
Midwives (excluding hospitals)	130	137
Cases attended (excluding hospitals)	16,788	15,243
Average case-load for each midwife(excluding Hospitals)	129	111

TABLE 35

DISTRIBUTION OF M.C.H. CENTRES AT 31ST MARCH, 1971

District	Full-time Centres		Subsidiary Centres	
	No Midwifery Service attached	With Midwifery Service attached	No Midwifery Service attached	With Midwifery Service attached
Hong Kong ...	2	6	—	1
Kowloon ...	2	7	—	—
N.T. & Islands ...	—	1	1	13
Total ...	4	14	1	14

TABLE 36

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES 1969-70

						1969	1970
No. of full-time centres						17	18
No. of subsidiary centres						13	11
<i>Ante-natal Sessions</i>							
Total Sessions						2,596	2,714
New attendances						20,892	20,725
Total attendances						113,836	119,388
Average attendance per session						43.85	43.99
Average attendance per person						5.45	5.76
<i>Post-natal Sessions</i>							
Total Sessions						869	898
New attendances						5,918	5,296
Total attendances						7,091	6,636
Percentage presenting with some abnormality ...						23.54%	22.69%
<i>Infant Welfare Sessions (0-2 years of age)</i>							
Total Sessions						6,084	6,243
New attendances						71,098	69,073
Total attendances						847,668	811,529
<i>Toddler Welfare Sessions (2-5 years of age)</i>							
Total Sessions						1,292	1,379
New attendances						28,124	28,236
Total attendances						143,251	144,641
<i>Percentage presenting with some abnormality</i>							
(0-5 years of age)						0.92%*	0.91%*
<i>Home Visits</i>						123,072	124,578

* New attendances only.

TABLE 37

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE BOARD

NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND DOCTORS AT 31ST MARCH, 1971

Districts	No. of Part. Schools	No. of Part. Pupils	No. of Part. Doctors
<i>Hong Kong</i>			
Wan Chai	47	1,223	11
Central and Sheung Wan ...	32	1,986	28
Western	44	1,766	8
Causeway Bay	36	3,671	11
North Point	31	2,543	9
Shau Kei Wan	15	433	6
Aberdeen	26	1,780	4
Sub-total	231	13,402	77
<i>Kowloon</i>			
Tsim Sha Tsui	10	1,273	10
Yau Ma Tei	20	1,650	22
Mong Kok	87	6,393	23
Cheung Sha Wan	30	1,762	8
Shek Kip Mei	38	1,898	6
Hung Hom and To Kwa Wan	27	1,452	7
San Po Kong	57	3,774	6
Kowloon Tong	10	228	2
Kai Tak	35	2,381	7
Kwun Tong	49	4,445	2
Sub-total	363	25,256	93
<i>New Territories</i>			
Tsuen Wan	28	1,714	6
Yuen Long	43	1,129	3
Sha Tin	8	215	1
Tai Po	11	222	1
Sheung Shui	15	554	1
Rennie's Mill	5	1,171	1
Sub-total	110	5,005	13
Grand Total	704	43,663	183

TABLE 38

WORK OF THE GENERAL DENTAL SERVICE 1966-70

Year	Attend- ances	Deciduous Teeth		Permanent Teeth		Persons rendered dentally fit
		Restored	Extracted	Restored	Extracted	
1966... ..	244,097	23,107	29,996	96,851	39,991	44,262
1967... ..	258,399	21,836	30,257	100,312	38,941	23,475
1968... ..	277,935	20,975	34,033	95,694	42,692	57,245
1969... ..	276,847	19,648	32,454	93,961	42,634	60,670
1970... ..	282,713	20,072	33,306	90,479	43,448	61,996

TABLE 39

WORK OF THE FORENSIC PATHOLOGY LABORATORIES 1969-70

	1969	1970
Examination of victims and suspects	734	942
Attendance at scenes of crime	142	210
Attendance at courts	124	159
Medico-legal examination of weapons	106	159
Examination of hairs, fibres, etc.	1,349	1,719
Examination of clothing	916	1,219
Miscellaneous examination	224	376
Blood grouping (medico-legal)	2,408	3,181
Blood grouping (Police officers)	1,464	304
Lectures to Police Officers	30	40
Identification of nature of meat (dog, cat, etc.)	27	40
Chemical examinations of mortuary cases	7	8
Assistance in Raids:		
Breach of Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance and Penicillin Ordinance	5	1
Unregistered Medical Practitioners	—	—
Abortionists	8	8
Unregistered Dentists	—	—

TABLE 40

WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY 1969 AND 1970

EXAMINATIONS

	1969	1970
I. FOR GOVERNMENT		
A. General Division:		
Dutiable Commodities Ordinance ...	8,125	8,228
Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance		
Food	719	1,193
Drugs	—	1
Dangerous Goods Ordinance ...	325	598
Pharmaceuticals	52	20
Imports & Exports (Prohibition) Regulations	3	8
Miscellaneous	1,470	1,597
B. Forensic Division:		
General	864	992
Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance } ...	1,365	2,670
Antibiotics Ordinance ... }		
Dangerous Drugs Ordinance ...	14,716	14,127
Toxicology	2,576	2,627
II. FOR ARMED SERVICES		
Total	32	17
Grand Total	30,247	32,078

TABLE 41

WORK OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY
1969 AND 1970

LABORATORIES

1. Clinical Laboratories	...	...	...	Sai Ying Pun Polyclinic Queen Elizabeth Hospital Kowloon Hospital Lai Chi Kok Hospital Castle Peak Hospital
2. Public Health Laboratories	...	...	...	Sai Ying Pun Polyclinic Kowloon Hospital
3. Virological Laboratory	...	...	...	Queen Mary Hospital
4. Vaccine Production	...	...	...	Old P.I. Caine Lane Laboratory
5. Blood Banks	...	...	...	Queen Mary Hospital Queen Elizabeth Hospital

Remarks: Clinical pathological services for Queen Mary Hospital are provided by the Department of Pathology, University of Hong Kong.

MORTUARIES

1. Victoria Public Mortuary
2. Kowloon Public Mortuary

SPECIMENS EXAMINED 1969 AND 1970

	1969	1970
1. Protozoology and Helminthology	41,290	38,908
2. (a) Haematology	323,179	361,657
(b) Blood grouping	1,241	946
3. Serology	121,408	128,479
4. Bacteriology	535,952	583,865
5. Mycology	15,454	17,942
6. Public Health...	120,490	83,604
7. Morbid Anatomy and Histopathology	27,308	45,304
8. Chemical-pathology	331,940	390,521
9. Clinical Pathology	62,892	68,846
10. Virology	2,925	5,309
11. Special investigations	1,006	886
12. Blood Banks	172,858	180,790
Total	1,757,943	1,907,057

AUTOPSIES ON MEDICAL LEGAL CASES PERFORMED 1969 AND 1970

	1969	1970
Queen Mary Hospital	288	318
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	305	340
Total	593	658

RODENTS EXAMINED AND AUTOPSIES PERFORMED 1969 AND 1970

	1969	1970
Victoria Public Mortuary	37,963	18,078
Kowloon Public Mortuary	24,590	21,043
Total	62,553	39,121

TABLE 42
VACCINE PRODUCTION 1969-70
(in millilitres)

Vaccine	Prepared		Issued	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Anti-Smallpox	41,470	40,110	37,614	34,701
Anti-Rabies (2 %)	57,550	40,500	63,000	32,350
Anti-Rabies (4 %)	66,500	36,900	64,600	33,200
T.A.B.	80,250	204,000	80,700	153,200
Anti-cholera	2,581,950	2,276,250	2,805,559	1,101,650
Anti-Plague	—	—	2,650	2,100
Autogenous Vaccine	20	—	20	—

TABLE 43
BLOOD BANKS 1969-70

1. SOURCES OF BLOOD

	1969	1970
British Red Cross Society	24,596 pints	26,723 pints
Patient's relative and friends	349 pints	263 pints
Other sources	394 pints	517 pints
Total	25,339 pints	27,503 pints

2. DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD

	1969	1970
Government Hospitals	18,053 pints	19,761 pints
Government-assisted Hospitals	5,125 pints	4,973 pints
Private Hospitals	1,506 pints	1,712 pints
Military Hospitals	46 pints	18 pints
Unusable due to various causes	727 pints	777 pints
Total	25,457 pints	27,241 pints

TABLE 44

WORK OF PUBLIC MORTUARIES 1969-70

	Victoria		Kowloon	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Total number of bodies received ...	886	938	2,435	2,645
Total number of autopsies performed ...	633	684	697	806
Number of bodies claimed for burial ...	793	825	1,914	2,140
Number of bodies unclaimed for burial ...	93	113	521	505
Deaths due to natural causes ...	608	641	1,730	2,024
Deaths due to unnatural causes ...	278	297	705	621

TABLE 45

WORK OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SECTION 1970

MONITORING AND SURVEY WORK

	Numbers
Atmospheric Samples:	
(a) Benzene ...	2
(b) Carbon monoxide ...	2
(c) Carbon dioxide ...	2
(d) Cyclohexane ...	2
(e) Deposited matters ...	24
(f) Dust ...	25
(g) Hydrogen sulphide ...	2
(h) Lead ...	6
(i) Manganese ...	4
(j) Methyl ethyl ketone ...	2
(k) Nitrogen dioxide ...	2
(l) Oxygen ...	2
(m) Phosphoric acid ...	1
(n) Smoke ...	1,181
(o) Sulphur dioxide ...	1,181
(p) Sulphur trioxide ...	380
(q) Sulphuric acid ...	2
(r) Toluene ...	6
(s) Xylene ...	2
Total ...	2,828

TABLE 45—*Contd.*

								Numbers
Ventilation Surveys:								
(a)	Effective Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b)	Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c)	Relative Humidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(d)	Velocity of Air	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total								35
Samples for Analysis:								
(a)	Silica	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total								6
Urinalyses:								
(a)	Coproporphyrin in Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(b)	Fluoride in Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Total								114
Blood Counts:								
(a)	Cholinesterase activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	Haemoglobin Estimation	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
(c)	Red Blood Count	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total								38
Miscellaneous Measurements:								
(a)	Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(b)	Radiation	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(c)	Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total								78

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASE WORK

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total No. of interviews ...	26,593	21,957	33,571	43,738	63,403
Number of visits ...	815	1,532	1,437	789	161
Cases assessed by I.H.O. ...	717	489	607	580	234
Cases assessed at Medical Boards ...	3,921	4,030	4,456	4,868	6,192

TABLE 46

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS IN HONG KONG 1970

Classification of Beds		Medical	Surgical	Ophthalmic	E.N.T.	Gynaecology	Maternity	Paediatric & Babies	Tuberculosis	Leprosy	Psychiatry	Chronic, Rehabilitation & Convalescent	Custodial, Casualty & Observation	Infectious	Radiotherapy	Others	TOTAL
Institutions																	
HONG KONG																	
(A) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS																	
Queen Mary Hospital	...	278	399	12	11	90	19	106	—	—	—	—	22	88	15	110	1,062
Sai Ying Pun Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	88
Stanley Prison Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Tang Shiu Kin Hospital	...	—	40	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Tsan Yuk Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	241	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
Victoria Reception Centre	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	108
Govt. Clinics and Maternity Homes	...	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
(B) GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS																	
Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hosp.	...	80	111	—	—	66	61	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
Duchess of Kent Children's Orthop. Hosp. and Convalescent Home	...	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	480	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	200
Grantham Hospital	...	8	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	612
Nam Long Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Ruttonjee Sanatorium	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	—	—	28	1	360
Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital	...	59	127	—	—	10	—	33	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	503
Tung Wah Hospital	...	257	51	8	8	25	25	43	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
Tung Wah Eastern Hospital	...	141	26	4	6	12	48	49	48	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	338
(C) PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS																	
Canossa Hospital	...	71	72	—	—	—	20	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180
Hong Kong Central Hospital	...	37	37	—	—	9	14	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	120
Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital	...	120	115	5	10	10	65	46	6	—	4	6	—	—	3	—	390
Matilda & War Memorial Hospital	...	40	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
St. Paul's Hospital	...	111	51	2	4	4	26	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	225
Private Nursing & Maternity Homes	...	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
TOTAL (Hong Kong)	...	1,202	1,253	31	39	226	692	395	951	—	4	459	220	88	48	118	5,726

TABLE 46—Contd.

Classification of Beds																		
Institutions		Medical	Surgical	Ophthalmic	E.N.T.	Gynaecology	Maternity	Paediatric & Babies	Tuberculosis	Leprosy	Psychiatry	Chronic, Rehabilitation & Convalescent	Custodial, Casualty, & Observation	Infectious	Radiotherapy	Others	TOTAL	
KOWLOON																		
(A) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS																		
Kowloon Hospital	...	198	566	9	—	66	—	32	104	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,042
Lai Chi Kok Hospital	...	26	238	—	—	26	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	173	—	—	—	492
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	...	277	569	18	23	72	190	263	—	—	—	—	28	—	88	68	—	1,596
Govt. Clinics and Maternity Homes	...	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	165
(B) GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS																		
Caritas Medical Centre	...	166	76	6	12	105	100	85	160	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	20	850
Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital	...	98	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178
Kwong Wah Hospital	...	384	399	8	13	104	303	201	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	130	—	1,552
Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	80
Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital	...	83	64	—	—	16	30	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
Wong Tai Sin Infirmary	...	340	122	—	2	22	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	681
(C) PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS																		
Baptist Hospital	...	47	12	5	6	6	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
Evangel Medical Centre	...	26	9	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Precious Blood Hospital	...	50	20	—	—	—	15	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
St. Teresa's Hospital	...	123	78	4	10	17	56	70	14	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	380
Private Nursing and Maternity Homes	...	16	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
TOTAL (Kowloon)		1,834	2,233	50	66	434	1,112	752	478	—	73	202	43	173	88	228	7,766	

Classification of Beds		Medical	Surgical	Ophthalmic	E.N.T.	Gynaecology	Maternity	Paediatric & Babies	Tuberculosis	Leprosy	Psychiatry	Chronic, Rehabilitation & Convalescent	Custodial, Casualty & Observation	Infectious	Radiotherapy	Others	TOTAL
Institutions																	
NEW TERRITORIES																	
(A) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS																	
Castle Peak Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,242	—	—	—	—	—	1,242
Chi Ma Wan Prison Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
St. John Hospital	...	43	—	—	—	—	15	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
South Lantau Hospital	...	8	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	24
Tai Lam Centre for Women	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	28
Tong Fuk Prison Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	36
Govt. Clinics and Maternity Homes	...	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	228
(B) GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS																	
Haven of Hope T.B. Sanatorium	...	—	—	—	—	—	*4	—	310	—	—	—	*8	—	—	—	322
Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	—	540
Pok Oi Hospital	...	78	—	—	—	—	32	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162
(C) PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS																	
Adentist Sanatorium and Hospital	...	54	48	—	—	—	19	16	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	151
Fanling Hospital	...	36	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	54
Private Nursing & Maternity Homes	...	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
TOTAL (New Territories)	...	219	58	—	—	—	340	71	359	540	1,242	—	149	—	—	1	2,979
Government Institutions	...	830	1,812	39	34	254	962	484	146	—	1,309	—	376	261	103	178	6,788
Government-Assisted Institutions	...	1,694	1,280	26	41	360	603	552	1,573	540	—	653	22	—	28	161	7,533
Private Institutions	...	731	452	16	30	46	579	182	69	—	10	8	14	—	5	8	2,150
COLONY TOTAL	...	3,255	3,544	81	105	660	2,144	1,218	1,788	540	1,319	661	412	261	136	347	16,471

* Beds in Rennie's Mill Church Clinic.

N.B. (1) Sanday Bay Children's Orthopaedic Hospital and Convalescent Home was renamed as Duchess of Kent Children's Orthopaedic Hospital and Convalescent Home.

(2) Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital was opened in October 1970.

(3) Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (Kwun Tong Rehabilitation Centre) was renamed as Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre.

TABLE 47

IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS,
CLINICS AND MATERNITY HOMES, 1970

	In-patients Discharged						Deaths						Total In-patients Treated
	General	Infectious	Tuberculosis	Maternity	Psychiatric	Total	General	Infectious	Tuberculosis	Maternity	Psychiatric	Total	
HONG KONG													
(A) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS													
Queen Mary Hospital ...	29,227	221	391	1,787	58	31,684	1,832	27	31	—	—	1,890	33,574
Sai Ying Pun Hospital ...	531	1,309	11	—	5	1,856	3	9	—	—	—	12	1,868
Stanley Prison Hospital ...	1,026	51	165	—	65	1,307	2	—	1	—	—	3	1,310
Tang Shiu Kin Hospital ...	3,272	4	9	1,088	19	4,392	38	—	—	—	—	38	4,430
Tsan Yuk Hospital ...	1,964	—	—	7,596	—	9,560	51	—	—	1	—	52	9,612
Victoria Reception Centre ...	306	2	8	—	4,846	5,162	10	—	1	—	—	11	5,173
Government Clinics and Maternity Homes ...	—	—	—	1,653	—	1,653	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,653
(B) GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS													
Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital ...	7,040	362	103	5,262	31	12,798	263	4	2	—	—	269	13,067
Dutchess of Kent Children's Orthopaedic Hospital & Convalescent Home ...	308	257	75	—	58	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	698
Grantham Hospital ...	546	1	1,163	—	—	1,710	48	—	67	—	—	115	1,825
Nam Long Hospital ...	82	—	—	—	—	82	322	—	—	—	—	322	404
Ruttonjee Sanatorium ...	331	—	1,127	—	1	1,459	35	—	71	—	—	106	1,565
Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital ...	3,188	7	40	30	3	3,268	294	—	8	—	1	303	3,571
Tung Wah Hospital ...	2,638	20	106	1,208	9	3,981	357	2	59	—	—	418	4,399
Tung Wah Eastern Hospital ...	2,101	41	137	1,182	5	3,466	324	—	49	—	—	373	3,839
(C) PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS													
Canossa Hospital ...	3,408	4	25	355	—	3,792	59	—	3	—	2	64	3,856
Hong Kong Central Hospital ...	3,266	6	1	268	51	3,592	161	1	—	—	—	162	3,754
Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital ...	10,648	263	161	3,065	90	14,227	443	3	3	—	—	449	14,676
Matilda & War Memorial Hospital ...	705	—	—	156	13	874	3	—	—	—	—	3	877
St. Paul's Hospital ...	6,015	106	100	676	116	7,013	111	20	68	—	—	199	7,212
Private Nursing & Maternity Homes ...	—	—	—	1,088	—	1,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,088
TOTAL (Hong Kong) ...	76,602	2,654	3,622	25,414	5,370	113,662	4,356	66	363	1	3	4,789	118,451

	In-patients Discharged						Deaths						Total In-patients Treated
	General	Infectious	Tuberculosis	Maternity	Psychiatric	Total	General	Infectious	Tuberculosis	Maternity	Psychiatric	Total	
KOWLOON													
(A) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS													
Kowloon Hospital ...	6,358	65	340	191	1	6,955	91	—	10	—	—	101	7,056
Lai Chi Kok Hospital ...	221	978	2	—	1	1,202	8	9	—	—	—	17	1,219
Queen Elizabeth Hospital ...	59,264	2,349	1,024	13,841	128	76,606	3,046	69	97	7	—	3,219	79,825
Government Clinics and Maternity Homes ...	—	—	—	5,238	—	5,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,238
(B) GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS													
Caritas Medical Centre ...	4,330	242	409	2,288	12	7,281	589	—	29	—	—	618	7,899
Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital	138	2	2	3	7	152	18	—	1	—	—	19	171
Kwong Wah Hospital ...	29,442	1,031	1,500	19,214	172	51,359	3,509	25	232	3	3	3,772	55,131
Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre ...	395	9	14	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital	3,111	103	88	2,075	63	5,440	224	6	6	—	—	236	5,676
Wong Tai Sin Infirmary ...	376	—	1,222	—	—	1,598	638	1	210	—	1	850	2,448
(C) PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS													
Baptist Hospital ...	2,637	2	—	478	—	3,117	70	—	—	—	—	70	3,187
Evangel Medical Centre ...	1,127	7	18	590	16	1,758	29	—	—	—	—	29	1,787
Precious Blood Hospital ...	1,708	5	72	659	—	2,444	157	—	7	1	—	165	2,609
St. Teresa's Hospital ...	8,049	93	121	1,420	42	9,725	388	1	13	—	—	402	10,127
Private Nursing & Maternity Homes ...	—	—	—	12,122	—	12,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,122
TOTAL (Kowloon) ...	117,156	4,886	4,812	58,119	442	185,415	8,767	111	605	11	4	9,498	194,913

TABLE 47—Contd.

	In-patients Discharged						Deaths						Total In-patients Treated
	General	Infectious	Tuberculosis	Maternity	Psychiatric	Total	General	Infectious	Tuberculosis	Maternity	Psychiatric	Total	
NEW TERRITORIES													
(A) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS													
Castle Peak Hospital ...	120	13	10	—	3,136	3,279	61	13	12	—	5	91	3,370
Chi Ma Wan Prison Hospital ...	360	38	3	—	—	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	401
St. John Hospital ...	764	44	80	313	3	1,204	31	—	2	—	—	33	1,237
South Lantau Hospital ...	95	7	—	46	1	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre... ..	328	2	28	—	48	406	—	—	—	—	—	—	406
Tai Lam Centre for Women ...	62	1	2	1	145	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	211
Tong Fuk Prison Hospital ...	555	201	2	—	38	796	—	—	—	—	—	—	796
Government Clinics and Maternity Homes ...	—	—	—	7,241	—	7,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,241
(B) GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS													
Haven of Hope T.B. Sanatorium	383	18	576	85	5	1,067	10	—	30	—	—	40	1,107
Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium ...	—	99	—	—	—	99	4	—	1	—	—	5	104
Pok Oi Hospital ...	2,290	327	116	1,133	6	3,872	208	—	15	—	—	223	4,095
(C) PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS													
Adventist Sanatorium & Hospital ...	2,652	—	—	725	—	3,377	106	—	—	—	—	106	3,483
Fanling Hospital ...	709	51	96	—	—	856	38	—	14	—	—	52	908
Private Nursing & Maternity Homes ...	—	—	—	1,818	—	1,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,818
TOTAL (New Territories)	8,318	801	913	11,362	3,382	24,776	458	13	74	—	5	550	25,326
GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS													
GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS ...	104,453	5,285	2,075	38,995	8,494	159,302	5,173	127	154	8	5	5,467	164,769
PRIVATE HOSPITALS ...	56,699	2,519	6,678	32,480	372	98,748	6,843	38	780	3	5	7,669	106,417
	40,924	537	594	23,420	328	65,803	1,565	25	108	1	2	1,701	67,504
GRAND TOTAL	202,076	8,341	9,347	94,895	9,194	323,853	13,581	190	1,042	12	12	14,837	338,690

TABLE 48

DISEASE CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS AND OF ALL DEATHS IN THE COLONY 1970
(Patients treated in maternity homes are excluded)

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un-known	Total
A 1	000	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 2	001	Typhoid fever	377	125	1	2	3	2	—	5
A 3	002, 003	Paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections	48	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 4(a)	004	Bacillary dysentery	729	59	1	2	4	3	—	7
A 4(b)	006	Amoebiasis	63	20	1	—	2	2	—	4
A 5	008, 009	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1,977	718	1	2	3	—	—	3
A 6	010-012	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1,569	6,179	142	749	1,067	304	—	1,371
A 7	013	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	65	46	11	14	19	15	—	34
A 8	014	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	20	15	1	5	4	5	—	9
A 9	015	Tuberculosis of bones and joints	253	218	—	3	3	3	—	6
A 10	016-019	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	168	220	—	9	9	7	—	16
A 11	020	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 12	022	Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 13	023	Brucellosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 14	030	Leprosy	23	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 15	032	Diphtheria	49	3	4	—	3	1	—	4
Carried forward			5,341	7,724	162	786	1,117	342	—	1,459

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern-ment Hospitals	Govern-ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern-ment Hospitals	Govern-ment Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un-known	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	5,341	7,724	162	786	1,117	342	—	1,459
A 16	033	Whooping cough ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 17	034	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever ...	5	30	1	—	—	1	—	1
A 18	035	Erysipelas ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 19	036	Meningococcal infection ...	4	2	2	—	4	—	—	4
A 20	037	Tetanus ...	44	2	17	1	15	6	—	21
A 21(a)	005	Food poisoning (bacterial)	88	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	038	Septicaemia ...	23	66	70	25	45	51	—	96
(c)	007, 021, 024-027, 031, 039	Other bacterial diseases ...	28	7	—	—	1	—	—	1
A 22	040-043	Acute poliomyelitis	49	4	2	—	2	1	—	3
A 23	044	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	124	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 24	050	Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 25	055	Measles ...	409	177	1	—	7	6	—	13
A 26	060	Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 27(a)	062	Mosquito-borne viral encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	063	Tick-borne viral encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	064	Viral encephalitis 'transmitted' by other arthropods ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	065	Viral encephalitis unspecified	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1
A 28	070	Infectious hepatitis	617	266	9	3	12	—	—	12
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...	6,736	8,562	265	815	1,203	408	—	1,611

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un-known	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	6,736	8,562	265	815	1,203	408	—	1,611
A 29(a)	052	Chickenpox ...	161	41	2	—	2	—	—	2
(b)	061	Dengue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 29(c)	045, 046, 051, 053, 054, 056, 057, 066–068, 071–079	Other viral diseases ...	269	355	—	—	1	1	—	2
		Epidemic louse-borne typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 30(a)	080	Other typhus ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	081	Tick-borne rickettsiosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	082	Other rickettsiosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	083	Malaria ...	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
A 31	084	Trypanosomiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 32	086, 087	Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 33	088	Congenital syphilis ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 34	090	Early syphilis, symptomatic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 35	091	Syphilis of central nervous system	26	8	3	2	4	1	—	5
A 36	094	Other syphilis ...	66	13	11	1	12	—	—	12
A 37	092, 093, 095–097	Gonococcal infections ...	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 38	098	Schistosomiasis vesical	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 39(a)	120.0	(S. haematobium)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...	7,284	8,986	281	818	1,223	410	—	1,633

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths		
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony		
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	7,284	8,986	281	818	1,223	410	—
(b)	120.1	Schistosomiasis intestinal (<i>S. mansoni</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	120.2	Schistosomiasis pulmonary (<i>S. japonicum</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	120.3, 120.8, 120.9	} Other and unspecified schistosomiasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	122		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 40	125	Hydatidosis ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
A 41	126	Filarial infection ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
A 42	121, 123, 124,	Ancylostomiasis ...	22	22	—	—	—	—	—
A 43	127-129	Other helminthiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 44(a)	100	Leptospirosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	102	Yaws ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	110	Dermatophytosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	085, 089, 099, 101, 103, 104, 111-117, 130-136	} All other infective and parasitic diseases ...	42	184	—	—	—	—	—
	140-149		736	362	111	246	326	137	—
A 45		Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx ...	8,096	9,559	392	1,064	1,549	547	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony			Total
							Male	Female	Sex Un-known	
		<i>Brought forward ...</i>	8,096	9,559	392	1,064	1,549	547	—	2,096
A 46	150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	291	128	80	52	148	55	—	203
A 47	151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	277	200	69	154	221	139	—	360
A 48	152, 153	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum ...	215	155	32	70	98	81	—	179
A 49	154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction ...	204	132	28	62	62	52	—	114
A 50	161	Malignant neoplasm of larynx ...	117	42	17	12	28	3	—	31
A 51	162	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung ...	440	403	133	416	467	319	—	786
A 52	170	Malignant neoplasm of bone ...	96	15	3	10	10	8	—	18
A 53	172, 173	Malignant neoplasm of skin ...	76	31	2	5	6	4	—	10
A 54	174	Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	376	229	17	65	—	159	—	159
A 55	180	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	688	245	30	75	—	141	—	141
A 56	181, 182	Other malignant neoplasm of uterus ...	152	92	7	18	—	38	—	38
A 57	185	Malignant neoplasm of prostate ...	25	20	3	4	14	—	—	14
A 58(a)	155	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts, specified as primary ...	248	161	198	273	503	132	—	635
(b)	156-160, 163, 171, 183, 184, 186-199	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites ...	845	414	142	251	270	334	—	604
		<i>Carried forward ...</i>	12,146	11,826	1,153	2,531	3,376	2,012	—	5,388

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Male	Whole Colony		Total
								Female	Sex Un- known	
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	12,146	11,826	1,153	2,531	3,376	2,012	—	5,388
A 59	204-207	Leukaemia ...	118	35	63	26	57	67	—	124
A 60	200-203, 208, 209	} Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue ...	130	34	41	22	56	29	—	85
A 61	210-239	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature ...	2,016	1,431	9	3	3	9	—	12
A 62	240, 241	Non-toxic goitre ...	169	124	—	—	—	1	—	1
A 63	242	Thyrototoxicosis with or without goitre ...	392	193	2	3	3	3	—	6
A 64	250	Diabetes mellitus ...	730	445	21	31	81	86	—	167
A 65	260-269	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency ...	47	72	2	9	11	8	—	19
A 66	243-246, 251-258, 270-279	} Other endocrine and metabolic diseases ...	318	176	7	10	12	8	—	20
A 67(a)	280	Iron deficiency anaemias ...	57	43	—	6	3	4	—	7
(b)	281	Other deficiency including pernicious anaemias ...	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	282-285	Other anaemias ...	977	252	27	25	34	46	—	80
A 68	286-289	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs ...	296	143	3	3	6	5	—	11
A 69	290-299	Psychoses ...	2,853	30	5	2	9	2	—	11
A 70	300-309	Neuroses, personality disorders and other non-psychotic mental disorders ...	5,575	270	—	2	2	—	—	2
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...	25,842	15,079	1,333	2,673	3,653	2,280	—	5,933

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony			
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	25,842	15,079	1,333	2,673	3,653	2,280	—	5,933
A 71	310-315	Mental retardation ...	66	72	—	1	3	6	—	9
A 72	320	Meningitis (excluding all meningitis between 000-136)	176	62	73	16	53	39	—	92
A 73	340	Multiple sclerosis ...	8	1	—	2	2	—	—	2
A 74	345	Epilepsy ...	876	270	1	4	10	7	—	17
A 75	360-369	Inflammatory diseases of eye	60	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 76	374	Cataract ...	354	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 77	375	Glaucoma ...	88	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 78	381-383	Otitis media and mastoiditis	152	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 79(a)	370-373, 376-379	} All other diseases and conditions of eye ...	274	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	321-333, 341-344, 346-358, 380, 384-389	} All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ...	917	496	36	40	59	36	—	95
A 80	390-392	Active rheumatic fever ...	553	160	7	2	2	7	—	9
A 81	393-398	Chronic rheumatic heart disease...	833	335	38	50	107	166	—	273
A 82	400-404	Hypertensive disease ...	979	1,134	37	125	374	388	—	762
A 83	410-414	Ischaemic heart disease ...	615	260	184	160	526	473	—	999
A 84	420-429	Other forms of heart disease ...	1,521	1,298	333	639	523	555	—	1,078
A 85	430-438	Cerebrovascular disease ...	1,345	1,090	902	900	927	879	—	1,806
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...	34,659	20,596	2,944	4,612	6,239	4,836	—	11,075

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony			Total
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known	
		<i>Brought forward ...</i>	34,659	20,596	2,944	4,612	6,239	4,836	—	11,075
A 86	440-448	Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries ...	187	166	19	52	139	143	—	282
A 87	450-453	Venous thrombosis and embolism ...	32	28	5	1	6	1	—	7
A 88	454-458	Other diseases of circulatory system ...	865	1,038	3	4	4	4	—	8
A 89(a)	460-465	Acute upper respiratory infections	1,799	2,656	1	5	4	6	—	10
(b)	466	Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	187	216	6	1	6	2	—	8
A 90	470-474	Influenza ...	192	106	—	—	10	6	—	16
A 91	480	Viral pneumonia ...	21	29	—	—	3	1	—	4
A 92(a)	481	Pneumococcal pneumonia	223	213	23	24	33	21	—	54
(b)	482-486	Other pneumonia including bronchopneumonia ...	4,299	3,321	801	862	960	967	—	1,927
A 93(a)	490-491	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified ...	625	1,322	67	133	303	163	—	466
(b)	492-493	Emphysema and asthma ...	1,731	1,215	31	88	300	160	—	460
A 94	500	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids ...	426	334	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 95	510, 513	Emphysema and abscess of lung ...	162	90	14	8	20	11	—	31
A 96(a)	515	Pneumoconiosis ...	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b)	501-508, 511, 512, 514, 516-519	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2,052	1,232	61	69	86	45	—	131
		<i>Carried forward ...</i>	47,464	32,567	3,975	5,859	8,113	6,367	—	14,480

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony			Total
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known	
A 97	520-525	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	47,464	32,567	3,975	5,859	8,113	6,367	—	14,480
A 98(a) (b) (c)	531 532 533	Diseases of teeth and supporting structures ...	407	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Ulcer of stomach ...	1,481	287	6	11	46	19	—	65
		Ulcer of duodenum ...	538	583	10	12	37	11	—	48
A 99 A100 A101	535 540-543 550-553, 560	Peptic ulcer, site unspecified (excluding gastrojejunal ulcer, 534) ...	1,855	1,868	6	34	45	24	—	69
		Gastritis and duodenitis ...	463	657	5	2	6	3	—	9
		Appendicitis ...	4,375	2,040	1	—	7	4	—	11
		Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	1,921	1,046	18	15	45	23	—	68
		Cirrhosis of liver ...	677	273	109	157	284	86	—	370
A104	574, 575 526-530, 534, 536, 537, 561-570, 572, 573, 576, 577	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ...	2,741	1,430	51	52	96	72	—	168
A105 A106 A107 A108	581-584 590 592, 594	} Other diseases of digestive system	4,275	1,881	207	72	158	127	—	285
			598	279	5	4	3	9	—	12
			600	311	50	79	153	128	—	281
			156	96	12	13	40	43	—	83
			816	440	3	3	8	11	—	19
			68,367	43,810	4,458	6,313	9,041	6,927	—	15,968
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...								

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	68,367	43,810	4,458	6,313	9,041	6,927	—	15,968
A109	600	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	117	154	—	7	16	—	—	16
A110	610, 611	Diseases of breast ...	97	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
A111(a)	603	Hydrocele ...	273	184	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	626	Disorders of menstruation	1,042	1,647	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	591, 593, 595-599, 601, 602, 604-607, 612-625, 627-629 636-639	Other diseases of genito-urinary system ...	3,856	3,540	10	27	20	24	—	44
A112	632, 651-653 640, 641	Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium ...	456	535	1	—	—	3	—	3
A113		Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ...	685	833	2	—	—	4	—	4
A114		Abortion induced for legal indications ...	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
A115	642-645	Other and unspecified abortion ...	3,181	3,702	1	—	—	1	—	1
A116	670, 671 673	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ...	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
A117	630, 631, 633-635, 654-662, 672, 674-678	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6,047	3,650	4	3	—	7	—	7
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...	84,160	58,208	4,476	6,350	9,077	6,966	—	16,043

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony			Total
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known	
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	84,160	58,208	4,476	6,350	9,077	6,966	—	16,043
A118	650	Delivery without mention of complication ...	14,455	23,727	—	—	—	—	—	—
A119	680–686	Infection of skin and subcutaneous tissue ...	1,620	901	—	5	2	6	—	8
A120(a)	707	Chronic ulcer of skin ...	100	114	—	1	—	1	—	1
A121	690–706,	} Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue ...	779	448	4	3	1	18	—	19
	708, 709		463	428	—	5	5	4	—	9
A122	710–715	Arthritis and spondylitis ...								
	716–718	Non-articular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	29	68	3	—	—	3	—	3
A123	720	Osteomyelitis and periostitis	171	76	1	—	1	—	—	1
A124	727,	} Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities ...	130	63	—	—	1	—	—	1
	735–738									
A125	721–726,	} Other diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue ...	936	420	1	3	3	5	—	8
	728–734		15	29	—	—	2	—	—	2
A126	741	Spina bifida ...	371	144	49	22	96	73	—	169
A127	746	Congenital anomalies of heart								
A128	747	Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system ...	48	6	5	1	2	4	—	6
A129	749	Cleft palate and cleft lip ...	145	234	—	1	—	1	—	1
A130	740,	} All other congenital anomalies ...	488	458	27	34	75	65	2	142
	742–745,									
	748,									
	750–759									
		<i>Carried forward</i> ...	103,910	85,324	4,566	6,425	9,265	7,146	2	16,413

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony			Total
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known	
A131	764-768, 772	<i>Brought forward ...</i>	103,910	85,324	4,566	6,425	9,265	7,146	2	16,413
A132	770, 771	} Birth injury and difficult labour ...	44	14	3	6	12	7	—	19
A133	774, 775		8	—	2	—	2	4	—	6
A134	776	Haemolytic disease of newborn ...	2,437	684	80	5	55	32	—	87
A135	760-763, 769, 773, 777-779	Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified...	36	22	21	29	73	48	—	121
A136	794	Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	1,140	828	84	177	271	165	—	436
A137	780-793, 795, 796	Senility without mention of psychosis...	20	666	5	603	309	599	—	908
AE138	E810-E823	} Symptoms, and other ill-defined condition ...	9,953	4,564	333	298	568	487	1	1,056
AE139	E800-E807, E825-E845		3,941	843	171	48	211	123	—	334
AE140	E850-E877	} Other transport accidents	495	73	8	1	26	16	—	42
AE141	E880-E887		1,341	91	14	1	6	18	—	24
AE142	E890-E899	Accidental poisoning ...	7,252	1,935	88	21	96	42	—	138
AE143	E910	Accidental falls ...	301	152	17	9	28	15	—	43
AE144	E922	Accidents caused by fires... Accidental drowning and submersion ...	168	11	—	—	209	84	2	295
		Accident caused by firearm missiles ...	6	22	—	—	1	—	—	1
		<i>Carried forward ...</i>	131,052	95,229	5,392	7,623	11,132	8,786	5	19,923

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony			
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
AE145	(a) (b) AE146	<i>Brought forward ...</i>	131,052	95,229	5,392	7,623	11,132	8,786	5	19,923
		Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, and steam ...	1,528	337	3	2	3	2	—	5
		} Accidents mainly of industrial type ...	6,923	876	12	2	29	4	—	33
			Bites and stings of venomous animals and insects ...	331	17	—	—	1	—	—
		(c)	Other accidents caused by animals	38	23	—	—	—	—	—
AE147	(d) (e)	Foreign body accidentally entering eye and adnexa ...	22	4	—	—	1	1	—	2
		Foreign body entering other orifice	578	174	—	—	1	—	—	1
		} All other accidents	2,491	1,369	13	2	98	33	—	131
			Suicide and self inflicted injury ...	494	122	23	37	310	230	—
		AE148	Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons; legal intervention ...	1,587	397	22	1	45	12	—
AE149	E980–E989	Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted ...	125	200	2	2	46	24	—	70
		Injury resulting from operation of war ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AE150	E990–E999	GRAND TOTAL	145,170	98,748	5,467	7,669	11,666	9,092	5	20,763

TABLE 48—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number 1965 Revision	Cause groups	Discharges		Deaths		Deaths		
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment Assisted Hospitals	Whole Colony		
							Male	Female	Sex Un- known
AN138	N800-N804	Fracture of skull ...	338	43	125	4	275	141	—
AN139	N805-N809	Fracture of spine and trunk ...	621	126	18	3	64	31	—
AN140	N810-N829	Fracture of limbs ...	4,097	1,460	6	6	22	13	—
AN141	N830-N839	Dislocation without fracture ...	246	69	—	—	—	—	—
AN142	N840-N848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles ...	87	53	—	—	—	—	—
AN143	N850-N854	Intracranial injury (excluding skull fracture) ...	8,956	683	117	57	110	68	—
AN144	N860-N869	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis ...	121	33	47	24	121	42	—
AN145	N870-N907	Laceration and open wound ...	6,854	1,509	10	1	24	4	—
AN146	N910-N929	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	1,078	1,397	1	—	—	1	—
AN147	N930-N939	Foreign body entering through orifice ...	1,236	181	—	—	7	2	—
AN148	N940-N949	Burn ...	1,589	549	18	12	34	18	—
AN149	N960-N989	Adverse effects of chemical substances ...	2,016	295	28	9	84	82	—
AN150	N950-N959 N990-N999	} All other and unspecified effects of external causes ...	383	248	3	10	370	202	2
		TOTAL ...	27,622	6,646	373	126	1,111	604	2
									1,717

TABLE 49

HOSPITAL COSTING 1969-70 AND 1970-71

Unit	1969-70					1970-71				
	No. of beds	No. of in-patient admissions	Total cost†	Cost per bed	Cost per in-patient	No. of beds	No. of in-patient admissions	Total cost†	Cost per bed	Cost per in-patient
			\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
Castle Peak Hospital (Psychiatric Service)	1,242*	3,625	14,415,218	11,606.46	3,976.61	1,242*	3,494	15,867,956	12,776.13	4,541.49
Kowloon Hospital (Tuberculosis and Convalescent)	500	7,095	10,506,221	21,012.44	1,480.79	500	7,379	10,903,719	21,807.44	1,477.67
Lai Chi Kok Hospital (Infectious and Convalescent)	492	5,589	6,613,110	13,441.28	1,183.24	492	5,180	6,549,537	13,312.07	1,264.39
Queen Elizabeth Hospital (Acute and General)	1,525	75,596	53,957,478	35,381.95	713.76	1,596†	81,095	54,833,194	34,356.64	676.16
Queen Mary Hospital (Acute, General and Teaching)	1,076	32,433	29,943,931	27,828.93	923.25	1,062	34,059	36,221,625	34,106.99	1,063.50
Tsan Yuk Hospital (Maternity & Teaching)	241	7,336	4,784,055	19,850.85	652.13	241	7,980	5,125,435	21,267.37	642.28

* Additional temporary beds were provided which resulted in an average bed occupancy rate for 1969-70 and 1970-71 of 39% and 36% respectively over the official number of beds in the hospital. The cost per bed per annum calculated on this basis reduces therefore to \$8,356.65 (1969-70) and \$9,372.69 (1970-71).

† The number of functional beds was 1,893 and the cost per functional bed per annum reduces to \$28,966.29.

‡ The total cost per institution is inclusive of all ancillary and out-patient services.

TABLE 50
WORK OF THE QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL 1969-70

	1969	1970
Total number of In-patients Discharged	29,294	31,684
Total number of Deaths	1,687	1,890
Total number of In-patients Treated	30,981	33,574
Total Attendances at Casualty	42,509	44,886
Total Out-patient Attendances at Specialist Clinics ...	13,164	17,566
Total number of Operations (Excluding Minor Operations)	12,615	16,823
Average Length of Stay	9.2	9.7
Mortality (% of total In-patients Treated)	5.4	5.6

TABLE 51
WORK OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL 1969-70

	1969	1970
Total number of In-patients Discharged	74,549	76,606
Total number of Deaths	3,068	3,219
Total number of In-patients Treated	77,617	79,825
Total Attendances at Casualty	149,351	157,336
Total Out-patient Attendances at Specialist Clinics ...	264,047	276,236
Operations:		
Casualty Department	22,405	20,441
Operating Theatre Suites	20,607	20,676
Specialist Clinics	2,489	2,656
Total	45,501	43,773
Average Length of Stay	6.8	6.7
Mortality (% of total In-patients Treated)	4.0	4.0

TABLE 52

WORK OF QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL CASUALTY 1970

A. TRAUMATIC CASES

Cause	First Attendance		Admissions	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
Assault	6,306	13.0	2,256	12.5
Traffic	5,821	12.0	2,101	11.7
Industrial	15,584	32.2	5,780	32.1
Domestic	13,826	28.5	5,353	29.7
Animal Bite	2,903	6.0	1,063	5.9
Sport	1,055	2.2	370	2.1
Other	2,979	6.1	1,076	6.0
Total	48,474	100.0	17,999	100.0

Traumatic attendances as a percentage of total attendances at Casualty =30.8%

Traumatic admissions as a percentage of total admissions from Casualty =30.2%

B. NON-TRAUMATIC CASES

Cause	First Attendance		Admissions	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
Infectious	3,352	3.1	1,072	2.6
Tuberculosis	4,139	3.8	1,231	3.0
Medical	30,998	28.5	12,155	29.2
Surgical	22,793	20.9	8,094	19.4
Obstetrical	2,261	2.1	1,581	3.8
Gynaecology	5,399	5.0	3,149	7.6
Paediatric	24,889	22.8	9,148	22.0
Psychiatric	1,185	1.1	—	—
Other	13,846	12.7	5,153	12.4
Total	108,862	100.0	41,583	100.0

Non-traumatic attendances as a percentage of total attendances at Casualty=69.2%

Non-traumatic admissions as a percentage of total admissions from Casualty=69.8%

TABLE 53

WORK OF THE TANG SHIU KIN HOSPITAL 1969-70

	1969*	1970
Total number of In-patients Discharged	2,972	4,392
Total number of Deaths	27	38
Total number of In-patients Treated	2,999	4,430
Total Attendances at Casualty	29,118	49,500
Total General Out-patient Attendances	56,571	115,025
Total number of Operations... ..	4,495	7,160
Average Length of Stay	3.8	3.5
Mortality (% of total In-patients Treated)... ..	0.9	0.9

* Figures from April to December 1969.

TABLE 54

WORK OF TSAN YUK HOSPITAL 1969-70

	1969	1970
Total Admissions:		
Special Care Babies	2,362	1,971
Maternity	7,042	7,794
Total infants born	5,926	5,920
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)	11.64	9.96
Neo-natal Mortality rate (per 1,000 livebirths)	9.61	8.45
Maternity Mortality rate (per 1,000 total births)... ..	—	0.33
Percentage of Operative Deliveries... ..	22.97 %	28.23 %
Ante-natal Out-patient Attendances:		
New	5,194	4,743
Total	29,163	31,315
Post-natal Out-patient Attendances:		
New	3,065	3,101
Total	3,438	3,625

TABLE 55

WORK OF CASTLE PEAK HOSPITAL 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1970	1,116	582	1,698
Patients admitted: First admissions	863	603	1,466
Re-admissions	1,144	790	1,934
Total admissions	2,007	1,393	3,400
Patients discharged	1,864	1,275	3,139
Patients transferred	77	63	140
Deaths	63	28	91
Total discharges	2,004	1,366	3,370
Patients remaining on 31st December, 1970	1,119	609	1,728

TABLE 56

WORKS OF DAY HOSPITALS AND PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES 1970

HONG KONG PSYCHIATRIC DAY HOSPITAL

	Male	Female	Total
Patients attending on 1st January, 1970	19	19	38
Admissions	76	79	155
Discharges	85	83	168
Patients attending on 31st December, 1970	10	15	25

YAU MA TEI PSYCHIATRIC DAY HOSPITAL

	Male	Female	Total
Patients attending on 1st January, 1970	26	13	39
Admissions	143	106	249
Discharges	140	100	240
Patients attending on 31st December, 1970	29	19	48

ATTENDANCES AT PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

	New	Repeated	Total
Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre	1,118	27,168	28,286
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Psychiatric Clinic	155	1,479	1,634
Tsuen Wan Psychiatric Clinic	124	2,127	2,251
Yau Ma Tei Psychiatric Centre	1,493	43,207	44,700
Violet Peel Psychiatric Sunday Clinic	—	1,905	1,905
Yau Ma Tei J.C.C., Psychiatric Sunday Clinic	—	2,122	2,122
TOTAL	2,890	78,008	80,898

TABLE 57

NEW OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES AT GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED
HOSPITALS AND CLINICS 1970

	General Clinics			Special Clinics										Total
	General	Casu- alty	General	Child Health	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	Eye	E.N.T.	Tuber- culosis	Psychi- atry	Leprosy	Social Hygi- ene	Derma- tology	
HONG KONG														
Government Institutions	635,903	97,941	17,764	29,182	9,235	5,419	25,381	5,829	15,537	1,118	101	17,756	7,627	868,793
Government-assisted Institutions:														
Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital	400	5,713	14,936	931	3,757	2,492	160	—	—	—	—	—	160	28,549
Duchess of Kent Children's Orthop. Hospital & Convalescent Home	86	—	265	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	361
Grantham Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	178
Ruttonjee Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	46
Tung Wah Hospital	18,307	—	1,066	—	997	51	1,372	473	170	—	—	—	—	22,436
Tung Wah Eastern Hospital	13,854	—	705	—	961	204	313	471	81	—	—	—	—	16,589
TOTAL (Hong Kong)	668,550	103,654	34,736	30,113	14,950	8,166	27,226	6,773	16,022	1,118	101	17,756	7,787	936,952
KOWLOON														
Government Institutions	1,072,690	164,478	27,305	56,691	14,182	7,582	49,881	6,443	21,401	1,648	426	11,676	7,157	1,441,560
Government-assisted Institutions:														
Caritas Medical Centre	15,571	—	12,055	1,272	2,005	997	995	1,843	697	—	—	—	897	36,332
H.K. Buddhist Hospital	3,019	—	158	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	3,224
Kwong Wah Hospital	62,256	88,221	12,914	—	15,042	8,606	1,724	2,153	—	—	—	—	—	190,916
Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital	7,876	—	4,117	1,580	2,441	—	262	248	324	—	1	—	71	16,890
TOTAL (Kowloon)	1,161,234	252,877	56,549	59,543	33,640	17,185	52,862	10,734	22,422	1,648	427	11,676	8,125	1,688,922
NEW TERRITORIES														
Government Institutions	433,024	26,860	9	15,277	9,847	665	8,242	704	6,271	136	—	3,974	80	505,089
Government-assisted Institutions:														
Pok Oi Hospital	28,410	919	—	—	1,051	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,502
Rennie's Mill Church Clinic	1,388	—	—	93	69	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1,558
TOTAL (New Territories)	462,822	27,779	9	15,370	10,967	767	8,242	704	6,279	136	—	3,974	80	537,149
TOTAL (GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS)	2,141,617	289,279	45,078	101,150	33,264	13,666	83,504	12,976	43,209	2,902	527	33,406	14,864	2,815,442
TOTAL (GOVT.-ASSISTED INST.)	151,167	94,853	46,216	3,876	26,293	12,472	4,826	5,235	1,514	—	1	—	1,128	347,581
GRAND TOTAL (Colony)	2,292,784	384,132	91,294	105,026	59,557	26,138	88,330	18,211	44,723	2,902	528	33,406	15,992	3,163,023

TABLE 58

TOTAL OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES AT GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED
HOSPITALS AND CLINICS 1970

	General Clinics		Special Clinics											Total
	General	Casu- alty	General	Child Health	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal	Eye	E.N.T.	Tuber- culosis	Psychi- atry	Leprosy	Social Hygi- ene	Derma- tology	
HONG KONG														
Government Institutions	...	1,198,949	102,255	327,861	57,950	6,603	66,819	16,432	507,578	30,191	8,274	119,231	19,701	2,588,609
Government-assisted														
Institutions:														
Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital	...	5,516	5,713	2,666	25,689	2,492	730	—	—	—	—	—	603	106,769
Duchess of Kent Children's Orthop. Hospital & Convalescent Home	...	521	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	—	2,255
Grantham Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	—	—	—	—	591
Ruttonjee Sanatorium	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,919	—	—	—	—	8,919
Tung Wah Hospital	...	59,127	—	—	5,108	261	4,920	2,964	2,298	—	—	—	—	84,493
Tung Wah Eastern Hospital	...	31,200	—	—	4,543	215	922	1,854	2,623	—	—	—	—	46,340
TOTAL (Hong Kong)	...	1,295,313	107,968	330,527	93,290	9,571	73,391	21,250	522,183	30,191	8,274	119,231	20,304	2,837,976
KOWLOON														
Government Institutions	...	1,905,170	164,478	542,328	81,280	10,411	153,807	21,111	1,005,269	48,456	18,041	83,403	21,273	4,263,538
Government-assisted														
Institutions:														
Caritas Medical Centre	...	58,678	—	1,329	16,530	1,462	2,990	4,343	51,112	—	—	—	4,022	189,055
H.K. Buddhist Hospital	...	6,036	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	6,395
Kwong Wah Hospital	...	171,211	88,221	—	83,779	9,479	5,882	8,788	—	—	—	—	—	455,661
Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital	...	38,312	—	6,435	12,424	1,310	498	617	867	—	1	—	131	81,707
TOTAL (Kowloon)	...	2,179,407	252,699	550,092	194,013	22,662	163,177	34,932	1,057,248	48,456	18,042	83,403	25,426	4,986,356
NEW TERRITORIES														
Government Institutions	...	908,899	26,860	118,294	56,848	681	20,147	2,305	115,083	2,267	994	11,685	108	1,364,317
Government-assisted														
Institutions:														
Pok Oi Hospital	...	50,809	919	—	4,218	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,114
Rennie's Mill Church Clinic	...	15,135	—	577	458	340	—	—	1,095	—	—	—	—	17,605
TOTAL (New Territories)	...	974,843	27,779	118,871	61,524	1,189	20,147	2,305	216,178	2,267	994	11,685	108	1,438,036
TOTAL (GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS)	...	4,013,018	293,593	988,483	196,078	17,695	240,773	39,848	1,727,930	80,914	27,309	214,319	41,082	8,216,464
TOTAL (GOVT.-ASSISTED INST.)	...	436,545	94,853	11,007	152,749	15,727	15,942	18,639	67,679	—	1	—	4,756	1,045,904
GRAND TOTAL (Colony)	...	4,449,563	388,446	999,490	348,827	33,422	256,715	58,487	1,795,609	80,914	27,310	214,319	45,838	9,262,368

TABLE 59

NEW TERRITORIES CLINICS, 1970

Dispensaries	Out-patient Attendances						Maternity Cases
	New Attendances			Total Attendances			
	General	Special	Total	General	Special	Total	
Castle Peak Clinic	31,243	2,900	34,143	61,790	15,670	77,460	685
Chee Hong Floating Clinic	4,825	—	4,825	6,085	—	6,085	—
Chee Wan Floating Clinic	8,377	—	8,377	11,635	—	11,635	—
Helicopter Medical Service	1,564	—	1,564	1,564	—	1,564	—
Ho Tung...	3,817	647	4,464	8,726	1,453	10,179	151
Kam Tin...	5,755	728	6,483	10,116	5,113	15,229	153
Lady Trench Polyclinic...	73,119	7,338	80,457	212,648	48,678	261,326	—
Maurine Grantham M.C.H. Centre...	—	9,448	9,448	—	77,979	77,979	1,898
North Lamma ...	4,884	50	4,934	11,527	219	11,746	45
Peng Chau	5,113	473	5,586	7,635	1,426	9,061	60
Sai Kung	31,519	1,524	33,043	57,887	10,441	68,328	323
Sai Kung Travelling	4,769	—	4,769	4,769	—	4,769	—
Sha Tau Kok	7,586	453	8,039	11,269	3,153	14,422	—
Sha Tin ...	15,257	1,252	16,509	20,836	13,164	34,000	474
Shek Wu Hui	54,612	6,432	61,044	104,071	34,726	138,797	1,592
Silver Mine Bay...	5,988	63	6,051	7,677	329	8,006	91
Tai O ...	17,209	267	17,476	46,813	682	47,495	166
Tai O Travelling	23	—	23	360	—	360	—
Tai Po ...	31,889	3,920	35,809	59,305	23,673	82,978	954
Tai Po Travelling	2,326	—	2,326	2,326	—	2,326	—
Yuen Long	39,812	7,085	46,897	83,908	44,951	128,859	1,142
TOTAL ...	349,687	42,580	392,267	730,947	281,657	1,012,604	7,734

TABLE 60

WORK OF RADIODIAGNOSTIC BRANCH 1970

Centres								Examinations
<i>Hong Kong Island</i>								
1.	H.M. Prison Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,082
2.	Medical Examination Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,093
3.	Mobile Mass Radiography Unit No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,076
4.	Queen Mary Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,312
5.	Sai Ying Pun Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,214
6.	Sai Ying Pun Polyclinic...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,632
7.	Shau Kei Wan Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,588
8.	Tang Shiu Kin Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,197
9.	Tang Shiu Kin X-ray Survey Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,801
10.	Tsan Yuk Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,019
11.	Tung Wah Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
12.	Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
13.	Tung Wah Eastern Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
14.	Wan Chai Chest Clinic...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,673
Total								325,156
<i>Kowloon and New Territories</i>								
1.	Castle Peak Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,151
2.	Kowloon Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,876
3.	Kowloon Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,991
4.	Lai Chi Kok Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,266
5.	Mobile Mass Radiography Unit No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,792
6.	Pok Oi Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,002
7.	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	168,668
8.	Shek Kip Mei Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,369
9.	Yau Ma Tei Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,577
10.	Yau Ma Tei X-ray Survey Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,286
Total								420,978
GRAND TOTAL (WHOLE COLONY)								746,134

TABLE 61

RADIOTHERAPEUTIC DIVISION

A. RADIOTHERAPY

	1970
New Patients seen	3,047
New Patients with malignant disease seen...	1,837
New Patients with non-malignant disease seen	1,210
Total Patients with malignant disease treated	2,325
New Patients treated	1,611
Old Patients treated	714
Patients with non-malignant disease treated	522

B. RADIOISOTOPES

	Q.E.H.	Q.M.H.
<i>Diagnosis Traces</i>		
I-131 Uptake Test	706	904
T-3 Triosorb Test	1,221	1,422
<i>Therapy</i>		
Hyperthyroidism	159	270
Thyroid Carcinoma	9	13
Phosphorus-32	3	1
<i>Scanning</i>		
I-131 Neck	709	33
I-131 Whole body	33	31
Sr-85 Skeleton	1	—
In-113m Liver and Spleen	—	664
In-113m Brain	—	67
In-113m Kidney	—	6
In-113m Lung	—	6
In-113m Placenta...	—	3
In-113m Peritoneum	—	1

TABLE 62

WORK OF THE OPHTHALMIC SERVICE 1969 AND 1970

	1969	1970
New Out-patient attendances... ..	86,452	82,810
Total Out-patient attendances	235,170	239,175
Operations performed... ..	1,785	2,036
Operations classed as sight-restoring (included in above) ...	1,251	1,300
Home visits by Health Visitors	1,958	1,969

TABLE 63

ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CAUSES OF BLINDNESS

(EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF BLIND CASES)

TOTAL INCIDENCE 1969 AND 1970

Causes	1969	1970
Keratomalacia	4	5.8
Senile cataract... ..	31.3	24
Trachoma	9.5	8.5
Glaucoma	12.7	22.6
Injuries (all types)	4.5	1
Syphilis	0.9	0.4
Congenital defects	4	2.2
N.S.O.A./Uveitis	16.1	19.1
Degenerative diseases... ..	16	16.4
Neoplasms	1	—

INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE 1969 AND 1970

Causes	1969*	1970†
Keratomalacia	5.9	10
Congenital defects	64.7	60
N.S.O.A./Uveitis	23.5	30
Neoplasms	5.9	—

* Total Cases: 17.

† Total Cases: 10.

TABLE 64

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES

BULK PHARMACEUTICAL CENTRES

Store and Bulk Manufacture

Central Medical Store (supplying Hong Kong and other islands)

Kowloon Medical Store (supplying Kowloon and the New Territories)

Sterile Preparation Centres

Queen Mary Hospital

Queen Elizabeth Hospital

	Cost of Drugs and Dressings		Cost of Instruments, Medical and Surgical Equipment	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Queen Mary Hospital ...	2,630,560.11	2,985,051.98	592,598.42	491,197.92
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	3,669,454.73	3,975,908.17	767,457.75	426,052.59
Sai Ying Pun J.C.C. ...	1,061,046.61	1,106,662.63	2,646.34	3,283.75
Violet Peel Polyclinic ...	501,618.86	521,972.23	1,054.73	7,733.33
Q.E.H. Specialist Clinic	1,167,488.46	1,315,906.63	—	—
Other Hospitals and Clinics... ..	6,928,721.91	7,949,053.66	1,095,435.22	1,602,572.73
TOTAL COST ...	\$15,958,890.68	\$17,854,555.30	\$2,459,192.46	\$2,530,840.32

PHARMACEUTICAL CONTROL 1969 AND 1970

	1969	1970
Wholesale Poisons Licences issued	515	511
Authorized Sellers Licences issued	66	56
Listed Sellers Licences issued... ..	1,138	1,280
Dangerous Drugs Licences issued	66	66
Antibiotics Permits issued	325	325
Licences for movement of Dangerous Drugs	222	244
Premises inspected	3,253	3,529
Prosecutions	22	63

TABLE 65

WORK OF PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE 1970

Centres	Number of Attendances	
	New Patients	Total Attendances
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	7,053	11,797
Queen Mary Hospital... ..	5,145	7,566
Kowloon Hospital	1,656	3,893
Lai Chi Kok Hospital... ..	997	2,390
Kowloon Rehabilitation Centre	1,495	4,699
Wan Chai Polyclinic	1,541	4,588
Skin Clinic	8	209
Sandy Bay Hospital	392	949
Tang Shiu Kin Hospital	283	373
Kwun Tong W.R.C.	58	178
TOTAL	18,628	36,642

TABLE 66

WORK OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SERVICE 1970

Centres	Patients Treated	Total Attendances
Castle Peak Hospital... ..	4,615	503,370
Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre	192	11,359
Kowloon Hospital	430	19,581
Kowloon Jockey Club Rehabilitation Centre	1,040	15,447
Lai Chi Kok Hospital... ..	57	1,398
Queen Elizabeth Hospital	842	14,882
Queen Mary Hospital... ..	2,114	22,964
Wan Chai Polyclinic	273	5,125
Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Polyclinic... ..	267	12,321
TOTAL (Colony)	9,830	606,447

TABLE 67

WORK OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD 1969 AND 1970

	Government Appointments		Auxiliary Defence Units		Miscellaneous		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
New examinations...	7,120	9,956	2,312	2,619	406	472	9,838	13,047
Re-examinations ...	6,958	6,696	1,672	1,350	—	—	8,630	8,046
Annual Total ...	14,078	16,652	3,984	3,969	406	472	18,468	21,093

TABLE 68

UNFITNESS OF CANDIDATES BY CAUSES 1960, 1969 AND 1970

(PER 1,000 TOTAL EXAMINATIONS)

Causes	1960	1969	1970
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41.27	6.77	5.61
Other diseases of the Respiratory System ...	1.84	0.92	0.55
Diseases of the Circulatory System... ..	1.06	1.41	1.14
Diseases of the Alimentary System... ..	0.11	0.27	0.18
Diseases of the Skeletal System	0.06	0.05	0
Diseases of the Genito-urinary System ...	0.33	0.05	0.26
Diseases of the Nervous System	0.44	0.05	0.18
Diseases of the Endocrine System	0.39	0.32	0.15
Diseases of the Eye	0.22	0.05	0
Diseases of the Skin... ..	0.06	0	0.04
Other diseases	0.83	0.65	0.41
All Causes	46.61	10.54	8.53

TABLE 69

MEDICAL CLINICS REGISTRATION

Number of clinics fully registered at 31st March, 1971	78
Number of clinics registered with exemption at 31st March, 1971	350
Number of clinics in respect of which registration was refused during 1970-71	0
Number of clinics in respect of which registration was cancelled during 1970-71	0

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SUBVENTIONS TO VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS FROM 1966-67 TO 1970-71
(FIGURE IN BRACKETS REPRESENT ADDITIONAL SUBVENTIONS FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES)

Institutions	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital ...	\$ 2,483,358	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,991,400	\$ 3,481,400	\$ 3,799,880 (130,200)
British Empire Leprosy Relief Association...	800	800	727	727	727
Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases ...	7,200	1,600	1,455	3,636	3,636
Caritas Medical Centre ...	1,824,976	2,000,000	2,568,802	3,429,306	3,700,000
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong ...	450,000	500,000	500,000	740,000	740,000
Grantham Hospital ...	4,873,220	4,895,800	4,992,782	5,468,125	5,693,138
Haven of Hope Tuberculosis Sanatorium ...	441,500	715,900	880,000 (150,000)	1,080,000	1,080,000 (26,626)
Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society ...	—	241,188	543,962	558,850	656,000
Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis & Thoracic Diseases Association...	1,946,900 (20,212)	1,900,000 (116,900)	2,021,360	2,363,400	2,300,000 (157,800)
Hong Kong Council of Social Service ...	—	(23,800)	(116,200)	—	—
Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Bank ...	100,000	169,890 (13,300)	267,700	273,200	280,000 (38,400)
John F. Kennedy Centre ...	—	—	212,800	400,000	400,000
Princess Alexandra Residential School ...	—	—	—	29,400	31,800
Tsz Wan Shan School ...	—	—	—	500	6,900
Leprosy Mission, Hong Kong Auxiliary ...	700,000 (84,900)	775,000	775,000 (800)	820,000	800,000
Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	250,026
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases ...	1,600	1,600	1,455	1,454	1,454
Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital ...	387,000	387,000	830,922	870,375	1,050,000
Oxfam Hostel for Cancer Patients ...	13,000	6,500	—	—	—
Pok Oi Hospital ...	650,000 (496,903)	800,000 (25,556)	1,056,000	1,100,000	1,000,000 (23,506)
Rennie's Mill Church Clinic...	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
St. John Ambulance Brigade ...	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	45,000
Salvation Army (Cheung Chau Convalescent Home)	10,000	5,000	—	—	—
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts ...	865,000 (194,363)	1,255,700 (108,609)	1,431,800	2,565,800	2,869,726 (26,659)
Society for the Relief of Disabled Children ...	150,000	150,000	584,000	830,807	1,215,858
The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation ...	(24,905)	(36,743)	600,000	(32,483)	(11,902)
Tung Wah and Associated Hospitals ...	550,000	600,000	—	700,000	655,000
	26,226,500	27,268,888 (40,000)	29,161,060	29,641,998 (186,442)	34,891,431 (442,811)
Kwong Wah Hospital ...	(42,210)	—	—	—	—
Tung Wah Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital ...	(1,426,338)	(125,833)	(74,369)	—	(189,837)
Wong Tai Sin Infirmary, Phases II & III ...	—	(50,848)	(1,099,447)	(1,340,726)	—
United Nations Children's Fund:					
(1) Administration ...	8,000	11,248	—	—	—
(2) Relief Expenses ...	25,000	31,200	—	—	—
University of Hong Kong ...	790,650 (10,000)	850,000	913,750	1,150,000	—
Centenary Block, Tung Wah Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	(17,976)
Total ...	42,602,704 (2,299,831)	45,165,314 (541,589)	50,432,975 (1,440,816)	55,606,978 (1,562,352)	61,494,576 (1,065,717)

TABLE 71

WORK OF THE GRANTHAM HOSPITAL 1970

Total Admissions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,826
Total Discharges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711
Tuberculosis Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163
Non-tuberculosis Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Total Bed-days ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220,762
Surgery-operations performed:									
Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
'Open' heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
'Closed' heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Orthopaedic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

TABLE 72

WORK OF RUTTONJEE SANATORIUM 1966-70

Admissions	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Adults through Government Clinics	420	612	716	496	646
Children (pulmonary through Government Clinics) ...	18	31	11	7	5
Children (Orthopaedic) ...	27	21	19	14	7
Children (Miscellaneous) ...	*	*	40	33	52
Other admissions and re-admissions	648	660	715	839	867
TOTAL ...	1,113	1,324	1,501	1,389	1,577

* data not available.

TABLE 73

ADMISSIONS TO LEPROSARIUM 1970

	Adults		Children	Total
	Male	Female		
New Admissions ...	33	12	5	50
Re-Admissions ...	16	4	—	20
Total Admissions ...	49	16	5	70

TABLE 74

BUILDING PROGRAMME

I. BUILDINGS OR EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS COMPLETED

(1) Government

- (i) *West Wing, Kowloon Hospital*—A block of almost 600 beds for convalescent patients from Queen Elizabeth Hospital and with a psychiatric and a paraplegic unit. Completed in November 1970.
- (ii) *Queen Mary Hospital, Alteration to Existing Main Hospital Building*—A new maternity ward of 54 beds and an organ transplant unit completed in January/February 1971.
- (iii) *Redevelopment of Medical Institutions, Sai Ying Pun*—David Trench Rehabilitation Centre—A redevelopment providing a rehabilitation centre for Hong Kong Island, a new Western Maternal and Child Health Centre, new headquarters of the Mental Health Service, and the Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre, and a central dental laboratory. Opened in March 1971.
- (iv) *Kowloon Hospital*—Additional staff quarters for senior and resident medical staff. Completed in November 1970.
- (v) *Government Laboratory*—Additional space for laboratory benches and centralized air-conditioning system.

(2) Government-assisted

- (i) *Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital, Lo Fu Ngam*—A 350-bed general hospital with 178 beds being provided in the first phase and with an out-patient department. Opened in October 1970.

II. PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

(1) Government

- (i) *New Lai Chi Kok Hospital*—A new general, geriatric and infectious diseases hospital of some 1,320 beds. Site formation complete. Construction of super-structure in hand. Expected completion date is 1973.
- (ii) *Siu Lam Hospital for the Mentally Subnormal*—A 200-bed hospital at Siu Lam, New Territories, to provide accommodation for the severely retarded. Expected completion date is October 1971.
- (iii) *New Vaccine Institute*—A new institute to be built at Pok Fu Lam for the production of vaccines and their evaluation. Expected completion date is February 1972.
- (iv) *Standard Clinic for Kwai Chung North*—A standard urban clinic with general out-patient and maternal and child health services. Expected completion date is June 1971.
- (v) *Queen Mary Hospital, Reprovisioning of the Mortuary, Virus Laboratory and Clinical Pathology Services*—A project to provide additional and improved facilities for the teaching of an increased intake of medical students and to provide further facilities for in-patients in the expanded hospital. Expected completion date is February 1972.

TABLE 74—*Contd.*

- (vi) *Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung Polyclinic, Stage I*—A standard urban clinic with maternity home and with a Chest Clinic and Chest X-Ray Section.
- (vii) *Medical Department Laundry, Shau Kei Wan*—A laundry to be built on Hong Kong Island to deal with laundry items from medical institutions on the Island. Expected completion date is February 1972.
- (viii) *New Clinical Building, Queen Mary Hospital*—A project to provide further facilities for the clinical teaching of an increased intake of medical students. Expected completion date is 1972.

(2) *Government-assisted*

- (i) *United Christian Hospital, Kwun Tong*—A 379-bed acute general hospital with emergency services and out-patient departments. Expected completion date is 1972.
- (ii) *Yan Chai Hospital, Tsuen Wan*—A 100-bed sub-acute general hospital with out-patient department.
- (iii) *Centenary Block, Tung Wah Hospital*—A 12-storey building to provide 424 beds, new out-patient department, casualty department and quarters for 50 nurses.

III. PROJECTS ON WHICH DETAILED PLANNING HAS COMMENCED

(1) *Government*

- (i) St. John Hospital, Cheung Chau—Out-patients' Clinic and Major Alterations.
- (ii) Kowloon East Polyclinic.
- (iii) New Mental Hospital, Lai Chi Kok.
- (iv) Victoria Public Mortuary—Reprovisioning.
- (v) New Lai Chi Kok General and Mental Hospital Combined Staff Quarters.
- (vi) Health Office and Staff Quarters, Cheung Sha.
- (vii) Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung Polyclinic, Kwai Chung South, Stage II.
- (viii) Castle Peak Hospital—Additions and Improvements.
- (ix) Specialist Clinic—Hong Kong Island East.
- (x) Pharmaceutical Manufactory, Central Medical Stores, Government Supplies Department Compound, North Point—Alterations and Extensions.
- (xi) Dental Clinic at Tai Lam.
- (xii) Tsz Wan Shan Standard Urban Clinic and Maternity Home.

(2) *Government-assisted*

- (i) Redevelopment of Tung Wah Eastern Hospital.

TABLE 75

NURSES IN TRAINING AT 31ST MARCH, 1971

	Female	Male	Total
Government School of Nursing	501	148	649
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals	355	—	355
Nethersole Hospital	166	—	166
Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital ...	161	—	161
Caritas Medical Centre	100	—	100
Total	1,283	148	1,431

TABLE 76

COURSES OF STUDY OVERSEAS 1970-71

BY PLACE OF STUDY

Staff	U.K.	North America	Australia	S.E. Asia	Others	Total
Medical	13	2	1	6	1	23
Dental	1	—	1	2	1	5
Nursing	13	—	2	—	1	16
Physiotherapist	2	—	—	—	—	2
Medical Technologist	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prosthetist	—	—	—	—	1	1
Radiographer	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laboratory Assistant	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	33	2	4	8	4	51

TABLE 76—Contd.

BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Staff	Courses of Study	Government	W.H.O.	Own expenses	Others	Total
Medical	Diploma in Psychological Medicine ...	1	—	—	—	1
	M.R.C.P. (Paediatrics)	1	—	1	—	2
	M.R.C.P.	—	—	1	—	1
	D.P.H.	—	1	—	—	1
	F.R.C.S.	—	—	1	—	1
	D.M.R.T.	1	—	—	—	1
	D.M.R.D.	—	—	1	—	1
	F.F.A.R.C.S.	1	—	1	—	2
	F.F.A.R.A.C.S.	3	—	—	—	3
	D.A. & F.F.A.	—	—	1	—	1
	M.R.C.O.G.	1	—	—	—	1
	D.L.O.	—	—	1	—	1
	L.A.H.	—	—	1	—	1
	Others	—	3	1	2	6
Dental	M.D.S.	—	—	—	1	1
	Periodontology	1	—	—	—	1
	Dental Nurse Tutor Course	—	1	—	—	1
	Dental Nurse Course	—	2	—	—	2
Nursing	W.H.O. Training Course on In-Service Education for Nursing Personnel ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Diploma in Nursing Education... ..	2	—	—	—	2
	Orthopaedic Nursing	1	—	—	—	1
	Theatre Service Technique	1	—	—	—	1
	Intensive Care Nursing	1	—	—	—	1
	General Nurse Training... ..	—	—	1	—	1
	Psychiatric Nursing	—	—	2	—	2
	Paediatric Nursing	—	—	3	—	3
	Diploma Course in Dietetics	3	—	—	—	3
	E.N.T. Nursing	—	—	1	—	1
Physiotherapist	Intensive Care Therapy	1	—	—	—	1
	Physiotherapy for Cerebral Palsy ...	1	—	—	—	1
Medical Technologist	Training Course for Overseas Medical Technician Tutors	—	—	—	1	1
Prosthetist	Prosthetic Training	1	—	—	—	1
Radiographer	Teacher's Diploma Course	1	—	—	—	1
Laboratory Assistant	B.Sc. Course in Chemical Engineering...	1	—	—	—	1
	B.Sc. Course in Chemistry	1	—	—	—	1
	TOTAL	23	8	16	4	51

TABLE 77

DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING 1970-71

(Position at 31st March, 1971)

	Appointment	Resignation	Strength at 31.3.71	Passed
Student Dispenser... ..	30	8	52	7
Student Laboratory Assistant ...	19	3	24	5
Student Medical Laboratory Technician	7	6	47	23
Student Physiotherapist	14	—	41	—
Student Prosthetist	2	—	6	—
Student Radiographer:				
Diagnostic	7	—	17	7
Therapeutic	1	—	8	—
Medical Social Worker (In-training)	13	1	12	—
Student Health Auxiliary:				
Female	3	3	6	—
Male	5	2	8	—
Student Health Visitor	15	—	—	15
1 year Midwifery Training for Registered Nurses	72	1	71	96
Student Midwives undergoing 2 year Training at Tsan Yuk Hospital	34	4	54	24
Student Nurse:				
Female	188	19	469	145
Male	57	10	111	11
Student Nurse (Psy):				
Female	12	9	32	19
Male	13	9	37	26
Pupil Nursing Auxiliary:				
Female	45	15	61	4
Male	24	8	26	6
Pupil Nursing Auxiliary (Psy):				
Female	13	1	13	—
Male	10	9	14	2

TABLE 78

ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCES ETC. OVERSEAS

Appointment	Conferences etc. attended	Place
Director of Medical and Health Services ...	} W.H.O. 21st Regional Committee Meeting	Manila
Principal Medical and Health Officer ...		
Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services ...	International Regional Seminar on the Organization of Cholera Control Programme	Manila
Specialist (Psychiatry) ...	International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence	Sydney
Senior Dental Officer ...	(a) Nineteenth Australian Dental Congress (b) Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Dental Association	Brisbane Manchester
Senior Nursing Sister ...	Operation theatres of hospitals in London and Edinburgh	London and Edinburgh
Physiotherapist ...	Third Commonwealth Paraplegic Games	Edinburgh
Technical Assistant ...	Study visit to Stateus Serum-institut	Copenhagen
Senior Medical and Health Officer ...	Fifth Combined Meeting of the Orthopaedic Association of the English-Speaking World	Sydney
2 Senior Medical Social Workers ...	15th International Conference on Social Welfare	Manila

TABLE 79

OVERSEAS VISITORS

GENERAL

April 70	Members of the Japan Radiological Technicians Association.
8.4.70–10.4.70	Dr. D. B. KHANIJOU, Medical Officer of Health, Delhi, India.
20.4.70	Dr. WEHNERT, West German medical advisor to various German chanceries and embassies in the Far East.
May 70	Dr. Struan SUTHERLAND of Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.
2.5.70–4.5.70	Mr. and Mrs. George TEELING-SMITH.
9.5.70	Professor R. J. KELLAR, Professor of obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Edinburgh.
June 70	Dr. James L. TRONPIN, M.D., Public Health Consultant, Director of Professional Education and his group.
4.6.70	20 medical doctors of the Alameda Contra Costa Medical Association of San Francisco Bay Area.
7.6.70–11.6.70	Mrs. Sheila DRUMMOND.
10.6.70	Tan Sri Haji SARDON the Malaysian Minister of Health.
27.6.70–3.7.70	A group of doctor members of the American Professional Practice Association.
28.6.70–3.7.70	Mr. James GERTH, a psychologist specializing in speech pathology and correlative therapies.
July 70	Dr. Pham Van PHUC, Director of Sargon Re-education Centre Hospital.
1.7.70–4.7.70	Dr. Sook BANG, Chief of Fertility and Family Planning Division of ECAFE.
13.7.70–17.7.70	The Hon. A. H. JAGO, M.L.A., Minister of Health, New South Wales Government.
23.7.70–27.7.70	Mr. S. I. ROWLEY, a New Zealander.
6.8.70–9.8.70	Professor Robert M. WORTH of University of Hawaii.
14.8.70–18.8.70	Dr. J. B. FONTANA and a group of dentists.
25.8.70–26.8.70	Members of the Phlebology Society.
27.8.70–1.9.70	The Hon. Mr. Gloria MCPHEE, Member for Health and Welfare, Government of Bermuda.
2.9.70–12.9.70	Mr. E. O. LAIRD, C.M.G., M.B.E., Head of the Hong Kong Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
7.9.70–9.9.70	Mr. Ed. MARTIN, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD in Paris.
8.9.70–16.9.70	37 Canadian Doctors.
9.9.70–18.9.70	Mr. A. R. G. PROSSER, Adviser on Social Development, Ministry of Overseas Development, U.K.
10.9.70–18.9.70	Mr. S. M. DAVIES, Assistant Secretary and Director of the Department's Production Authority and Research Branch, The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.

TABLE 79—*Contd.*

23.9.70–26.9.70	Mr. D. G. HARINGTON HAWES, Director-General, International Hospital Federation.
1.10.70–3.10.70	Dr. STEIGER, a dermatologist from U.S.A.
3.10.70–7.10.70	Mr. J. A. L. MORGAN, Head of Far Eastern Department, F.C.O.
6.10.70–7.10.70	Miss Mary ROBINSON, M.B.E. of Britain.
21.10.70	Mr. V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN, Minister for Education and Health, State Government of Tamilnadu, India and Mr. S. V. CHITTIBABU, Director of School Education, Government of Tamilnadu.
21.10.70	Professor W. K. NG, Acting Head, Department of Social Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Medical, University of Singapore.
26.10.70–27.10.70	Two groups of visitors consist five senior family planning officials from India; Dr. Kee Chun HAN, Dr. Pyung Chun HAM and Mr. Sang Kyum KIM of the Yonsei University, Korea; Dr. Young Joo PARK, Director of Payu-Gun Health Centre, Korea and Mr. Sup HOE, Administration Officer, Office of Ichon Country, Kyunggi Do, Korea.
9.11.70–13.11.70	Dr. Gwyn HOWELLS, Director of T.B. for the Commonwealth of Australia, Dr. R. S. A. MARSHMAN, Director of T.B. for the State of Victoria and Dr. F. G. B. EDWARDS, Director of Tuberculosis for the State of Western Australia.
26.11.70	Mr. Ron BOXALL, Principal Information Officer of H.K. Government London Office.
24.11.70–10.12.70	Dr. Anton GESER of Carcinogenesis Unit International Agency on Cancer projects visiting.
4.12.70	His Holiness Pope Paul VI.
16.12.70–21.12.70	Lord and Lady Segal.
6.1.71–12.1.71	Messrs. BLAKER and FORTESCUE Members of Parliament.
12.1.71–14.1.71	Dr. Russell C. MILLS, Ph.D., of the Philippine Center for the Health Sciences University of the Philippines.
17.1.71–23.1.71	Dr. Lionel R. C. HAWARD, Principal Psychologist, Department of Clinical Psychology, Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, Sussex.
21.1.71–25.1.71	Dr. Neville ROWELL, M.D., F.R.C.P., consultant physician in the Department of Dermatology at the General Infirmary at Leeds and reader in dermatology at the Division of Medicine at the University of Leeds.
22.1.71–26.1.71	Mr. P. D. TREVOR—Roper, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon of Westminster Hospital.
Feb. 71	Professor John LOEWENTHAL, Professor of Surgery in University of Sydney.
February, 1971	Dr. Alan HARDY, Consultant-in-charge of the Spinal Injuries Unit at Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.

TABLE 79—*Contd.*

20.2.71	A group of Surgeons from West Germany.
13.3.71–17.3.71	Dr. W. D. STEWART, M.D., F.R.C.P. (C), Associate Professor of Dermatology, University of British Columbia.

W.H.O. AND U.N.I.C.E.F.

Consultant and Administrative

24.4.70–26.4.70	Dr. Donald THOMSONS, Representative to Indonesia.
24.4.70–29.4.70	Dr. D. J. M. MACKENZIE, W.H.O. Representative to Indonesia.
27.4.70–29.4.70	Dr. E. LANG, Consultant of the First Regional Seminar on the Quality Control of Pharmaceutical Substances.
23.7.70–24.7.70	Dr. K. K. MATHEN, W.H.O. Short-term Consultant and Professor of Statistics at the all India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, India.
10.9.70–11.9.70	Dr. Leonce R. VERSTUYFT, W.H.O. Representative to Taipei.
12.10.70–17.10.70	Dr. Hashem El KADI, Under-Secretary for International Health in the Ministry of Health, UAR.
3.11.70–4.11.70	Dr. Leandro V. UYGUANCO, Director of the Bureau of Disease Control.
26.11.70–29.11.70	Dr. E. M. De MAEYER of the Nutrition Division of W.H.O. Headquarters.
28.12.70–31.12.70	Miss Geneviene W. STOUT, W.H.O. Short-term Consultant on venereal disease serology.
22.3.71	Dr. Francisco J. DY, Regional Director.

Fellowship

23.4.70–26.4.70	Mrs. Gladys J. TAYLOR of New Zealand. Fellowship in health education.
25.4.70–27.4.70	A group of 19 participants from W.H.O. on the Interregional training course.
27.4.70–1.5.70	Mrs. KIM Yum-ok of Korea. Fellowship in public health nursing services in relation to tuberculosis control, MCH services, family planning programme.
29.4.70–15.5.70	Miss CHEN Ling-chiao of Taiwan, Fellowship in rehabilitation and social work.
18.5.70–22.5.70	Mr. Robert H. BOROWSKI, Fellowship in public health administration.
25.5.70–29.5.70	Dr. Huynh Duc TINH of Viet Nam. Fellowship in organization of typical venereal disease programmes or services.
8.6.70–19.6.70	Dr. TSU Yung-chao and Miss LAI Tsai-yung of Taiwan. Fellowship in tuberculosis control.
20.6.70–27.6.70	Mrs. M. T. SPELLE. Fellowship in venereal disease control.
23.6.70	Mr. M. SOEHODO. Fellowship in MCH services.

TABLE 79—*Contd.*

13.7.70–16.7.70	Dr. Kenneth F. BRONNAN of Australia. Fellowship in venereal disease control.
19.7.70–24.7.70	Dr. Shafika AZAMY of Afghanistan. Fellowship in teaching of paediatrics.
20.7.70–25.7.70	Dr. Tilak N. SANGHI of India. Fellowship in leprosy control.
20.7.70–24.7.70	Dr. Marianito MONTERO of Philippines. Fellowship in public health administration (with emphasis on mental health).
4.8.70–14.8.70	Mr. Keiichiro GENKA of the Ryukyu Islands. Fellowship in tuberculosis control.
13.8.70–15.8.70	Mr. Jagnandan S. MANJUL of India. Fellowship in health education.
October 70	Dr. Hiroto MISAWA of Japan, Dr. Mareichi TOYOHARA of Japan, Dr. KIM Jae-won of Korea, Dr. Wu Yung-tung of Taiwan, Dr. Mir Haider HESSAMI of Afghanistan, Dr. Recep Cengiz YALCIN of Turkey, Dr. T. B. WAWORUNTU of Indonesia, Dr. R. Hadji SU'DAN of Indonesia, Dr. Mohammed Javad BAGHAI of Iran and Dr. Loutfy El Sayed MOHAMED of United Arab Republic. Fellowships in tuberculosis control.
17.10.70–23.10.70	Dr. Izzat MUSTAPHA, Minister of Health and Dr. Sa'adoon K. AL-TIKRITI, Director-General of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health, Iraq. Fellowship in public health administration.
19.10.70–23.10.70	Dr. Tjut Irawati PAIT of Indonesia. Fellowship in paediatric teacher training.
2.11.70–3.11.70	Dr. LEE Sung-woo of Korea. Fellowship in the field of acute communicable disease control and quarantine activities.
9.11.70–13.11.70	Dr. Antonio CARAM of Philippines. Fellowship in quarantine practices.
19.11.70–20.11.70	Dr. Fetuao Alama TOIA of Samoan. Fellowship in maternal and child health (family planning).
4.1.71–8.1.71	Dr. LAI Chung-hsuan of Taiwan. Fellowship in laboratory and venereal disease control methods.
11.1.71–12.1.71	Mr. KAO Tsing-jun of Taiwan. Fellowship in public health administration.
1.2.71–12.2.71	Drs. LEE Chang-chos and OH Sang-baik of Korea. Fellowship in tuberculosis control.
9.3.71–12.3.71	Dr. Kyaw KHIN of Burma. Fellowship in stump preparation, initial check-outs, training in the use of the prostheses and final check-out procedures.

TABLE 80

PUBLICATIONS

BY MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Title of Articles	Publication	Author
'Psychotropic Medication in Hong Kong'	Indonesian Psychiatric Quarterly Vol. III No. 3/4, October 1970.	George T. W. OU, Specialist (Psychiatry).
'Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma (NPC) I. Types of Cultures from Tumour Biopsies and Non-Tumorous Tissues of Chinese Patients with Special Reference to Lymphoblastoid Transformation'	International Journal of Cancer Vol. 6, 1970.	H. C. Ho, Senior Specialist (Radiology) one of the Co-writers. H. C. KWAN, Medical Laboratory Technologist, one of the Co-writers.
'Genetic and Environmental Factors in Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma'	The First International Symposium of the Princess Takamatsu Cancer Research Fund—'Human Tumor Virology and Immunology' in Tokyo.	H. C. Ho, Senior Specialist (Radiology).
'Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma (NPC)'	Advances in Cancer Research Vol. 15.	H. C. Ho, Senior Specialist (Radiology).
'H—Hong Kong'	Hospital Physicists Association Bulletin, June 1970.	G. MAULDON, Senior Physicist.
'Obstetric Anaesthetic Deaths'	British Medical Journal August 1970 p. 347.	Z. LETT, Senior Specialist (Anaesthetic).
'Awareness and Pain during General Anaesthesia Proceedings of 4th World Congress Fed. Soc. Anaesth. London'	Excerpta Med. Found.	Z. LETT, Senior Specialist (Anaesthetic).
'A Comparison between the Employment of "General" and "Local Anaesthesia"'	Elixir, Spring, 1971.	Z. LETT, Senior Specialist (Anaesthetic).
'The Training and Experience of the Anaesthetists'	Elixir, Spring, 1971.	Z. LETT, Senior Specialist (Anaesthetic).

TABLE 80—*Contd.*

Title of Articles	Publication	Author
'Fluorescent Spot Test for Screening Erythrocyte Glucose—6—Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency in Newborn Babies'	Journal of Paediatrics Vol. 76 No. 6, 931-934 June 1970.	C. Y. YEUNG, Specialist (Paediatric). N. K. LEUNG, Medical and Health Officer. H. C. LAI, Medical and Health Officer.
'Hypoglycemia in Neonatal Sepsis'	Journal of Paediatrics, Vol. 77, No. 5, 812-817 November 1970.	C. Y. YEUNG, Specialist (Paediatrics).
'Health—a many splendoured thing'	Far East Medical Journal, Vol. 6, October 1970.	J. LAMBIE, Senior Medical and Health Officer.
'Cystic Fibro-osseous Lesion of the Maudible'	Dental Magazine, Vol. 87, No. 4.	Eric H. FUNG, Senior Dental Officer. Richard H. K. YIU, Specialist (Surgery).
'Quantitative Inorganic Analysis (3rd Edition)'	Quantitative Inorganic Analysis (3rd Edition).	A. J. NUTTON, Government Chemist one of the Co-writers.
'Poisoning due to Gelsemium Elegans Benth (Loganiaceae)'	Far East Medical Journal Vol. 7, 1971, pp 52-53.	L. C. C. CHOI, Chemist. C. W. YIM, Laboratory Assistant. G. I. FORBES, Principal Medical and Health Officer.
'Parenteral fluid and Electrolyte Replacement in Surgical Patients'	Far East Medical Journal, Vol. 7, January 1971, p. 8-12.	M. L. YEUNG, Specialist (Anaesthetic).
'Increasing Public Awareness of Psychiatric Treatment through the Media of Spontaneous Artistic Expression'	Journal of the Association of Occupational Therapists (U.K.) March 1971.	R. F. COUCH, Occupational Therapist.

TABLE 80—*Contd.*

Title of Articles	Publication	Author
'Fluorescent Spot Test for Screening Erythrocyte G-6-PD Deficiency in Newborn Babies'	Journal of Paediatrics 76:931, June 1970.	C. Y. YEUNG, Specialist (Paediatrics) one of the Co-writers. W. K. SIU, Medical and Health Officer one of the Co-writers. N. K. LEUNG, Medical and Health Officer one of the Co-writers.
'Neonatal Jaundice in Chinese Newborns'	Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Commonwealth 77:561, June 1970.	C. Y. YEUNG, Specialist (Paediatrics) one of the Co-writers.
'Recent Experience in Phenobarbitone Therapy on Neonatal Hyperbilirubinaemia'	Hong Kong Medical Association Bulletin November 1970, p. 120.	C. Y. YEUNG, Specialist (Paediatrics).
'Phenobarbitone Prophylaxis for Neonatal Hyperbilirubinaemia'	Journal of Paediatrics.	C. Y. YEUNG, Specialist (Paediatrics) one of the Co-writers. Angeline CHAN, Medical and Health Officer. L. S. TAM, Medical and Health Officer.
'Phenobarbitone Enhancement of Bromsulphalein Clearance in Neonatal Hyperbilirubinaemia'	Journal of Paediatrics.	C. Y. YEUNG, Specialist (Paediatrics) one of the Co-writers.
'Cerebral Embolism in Chronic Rheumatic Valve Disease in the Chinese'	Far East Medical Journal Vol. 6.	R. J. BARNES, Specialist (Medicine). R. B. BERNARDO, Senior Medical and Health Officer. Raymond W. Y. WU, Medical and Health Officer.
'Anomalous Muscle Bundle'	British Heart Journal, Vol. 33.	R. J. BARNES, Specialist (Medicine) one of the Co-writers. Anthony C. S. CHEUNG, Medical and Health Officer.

TABLE 80—*Contd.*

Title of Articles	Publication	Author
'Assessment of Congenital Heart Disease for Open-Heart Surgery'	Bulletin of the Hong Kong Medical Society.	R. J. BARNES, Specialist (Medicine). Anthony C. S. CHEUNG, Medical and Health Officer.
'Epidemic Disease in Hong Kong 1968, Associated with an Antigenic Variant of Asian Influenza Virus'	American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 60 No. 9, 1970.	W. K. CHANG, Senior Medical and Health Officer.
'Current Trends in Psychiatric Treatment'	Far East Medical Journal, Vol. 6, 1970.	K. SINGER, Specialist (Psychiatry).
'Gilles de la Tourette's Syndrome'	British Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 117 1970.	K. SINGER, Specialist (Psychiatry).
'Severe Persistent Chorea with Prolonged Phenothiazine Therapy'	Postgraduate Medical Journal, 1970.	K. SINGER, Specialist (Psychiatry). M. WONG, Medical and Health Officer.
'Genetic Aspects of Tuberosc Sclerosis'	American Journal of Human Genetics, Vol. 23, 1971.	K. SINGER, Specialist (Psychiatry).
'Gilles de la Tourette's Disease in the Chinese'	Proceedings of American Psychiatric Association 1971.	K. SINGER, Specialist (Psychiatry).

TABLE 81

SAMARITAN FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1971

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Grants to needy patients for temporary maintenance, travelling expenses etc.	\$30,908.70	Donations	\$34,500.00
Balance carried to Accumulated Fund	43,203.62	The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club	25,000.00
		Sir Robert Ho Tung Charitable Fund	12,000.00
		Li Po Chun Charitable Trust Fund	1,000.00
		Mr. Ho Sai-lai	1,612.32
		Others	
	<u>\$74,112.32</u>		<u>\$74,112.32</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1971

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Accumulated Fund as at 1st April, 1970	\$28,838.23	Cash with Accountant General	\$72,041.85
Surplus from Income and Expenditure Account	43,203.62		
	<u>\$72,041.85</u>		<u>\$72,041.85</u>

Certified Correct.

GERALD CHOA,
Director of Medical & Health Services.
14th May, 1971.

CERTIFICATE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT

I have examined the attached Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account in accordance with the provisions of Condition 5(2) of the Schedule to the Legislative Council Resolution dated 21.5.1969 (L.N. 70 of 1969). I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required and I certify as the result of my audit that in my opinion the attached Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account are correct.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT,
Hong Kong, 8th June, 1971.

P. T. WARR,
Director of Audit.

REPORT ON THE SAMARITAN FUND 1.4.70—31.3.71

The Samaritan Fund is entirely dependant on voluntary donations and a total of \$74,112.32 was received during this financial year. The main purpose of the Fund is to give financial assistance to needy patients to meet the expenses of transportation to hospitals and clinics to enable them to obtain essential medical treatment, and to assist in the payment of rent and school fees etc. Small monetary grants are also made to assist needy patients for the purchase of clothing, daily necessities and food for extra nourishment after discharge from hospital. With the very generous donations by the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, Sir Robert Ho Tung Charitable Fund and Li Po Chun Charitable Trust Fund, it has been possible to assist a total of 4,374 needy patients during this financial year.

GERALD CHOA,
Director of Medical & Health Services.
5th July, 1971.

TABLE 82

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH, 1971*Samaritan Fund*

The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club	...	...	...	\$34,500.00	
Sir Robert Ho Tung Charitable Fund	...	...	...	25,000.00	
Li Po Chun Charitable Trust Fund	...	...	...	12,000.00	
Mr. Ho Sai-lai	...	...	...	1,000.00	
Others	...	...	...	1,612.32	\$74,112.32

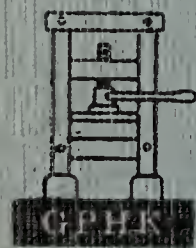
Christmas Fund

The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club	...	...	...	\$ 8,750.00	
The Hong Kong Football Association	...	...	...	1,200.00	
Others	...	...	...	7,760.85	\$17,710.85

Miscellaneous

Patients' donations to Queen Elizabeth Hospital Library	...	...	\$ 625.20	
			<u>\$92,448.37</u>	

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